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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Ogarkov Emphasizes SALT II Through Refutation of Soviet Threat [PRAVDA 2 Aug] AA 1
Senator Cranston's Press Conference on SALT II AA 6
Moscow Urges Adoption of Ban on Chemical Weapons AA 7

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

U.S. Indian Ocean Policy Hinders Creation of Zone of Peace [Anov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 27 Jul] CC 1
Soviet Assistance in Developing LDCs' Power Industries Detailed [Maksimov] CC 2
UN Decolonization Committee Begins Debate CC 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Opinion Poll Seen as Sign of Threat to Carter Reelection [Rusakov in PRAVDA 28 Jul] A 1
Congressional Subcommittee Debate on Arms for Israel [Levchenko] A 2
NSA Director Greets Salyut-6 Cosmonauts A 3

CHINA

NOVOYE VREMYA Article Notes PRC View of Talks With USSR [Zubakov] B 1
PRC's Militarist Strivings More Evident [Kasparov, Sokolov] B 1
Present PRC Leaders Betray Original PLA Ideals [Lavrov] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Anniversary of Korean Armistic [Roshupkin, 26 Jul] C 1
Japanese Conference for Banning Nuclear Weapons Held C 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRC Poses 'Threat of Conflict' in SE Asia [Matveyev in IZVESTIYA 2 Aug] E 1
U.S. Presence Off Vietnam Causes Tension, Incites Emigration [Rostarchuk in IZVESTIYA 31 Jul] E 2

Le Duan Sends Message to USSR-SRV Youth Meeting E 3
[IZVESTIYA 29 Jul]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Reports U.S. Arms Supplies to Thailand E 5
[31 Jul]
USSR To Help Construct Radio Station Near Vientiane E 5
Baybakov Receives Lao Planning Official E 5
[PRAVDA 27 Jul]
Comment on Pol Pot Crimes, Atrocities in Kampuchea [Ablamov] E 6

EASTERN EUROPE

Brezhnev-Ceausescu Meeting, Soviet-Romanian Relations Viewed F 1
GDR's Stoph Cables Thanks to Brezhnev, Kosygin F 2
[PRAVDA 31 Jul]
Bulgaria's Zhivkov Receives Gosplan Chairman Baybakov F 3
Arkhipov-Led Delegation Returns From Budapest F 3
[PRAVDA 29 Jul]
CPSU Delegation Studies SED Leadership of National Economy F 3
[PRAVDA 1 Aug]
SED Auditing Commission Delegation Visits 25-31 July F 3
[PRAVDA 1 Aug]

WESTERN EUROPE

Failure to Form New Italian Government Noted G 1
PRAVDA Reports Decision To Hold Poll on Basque Autonomy G 1
[Chernyshev, 28 Jul]
Ponomarev Holds 'Friendly' Talk With Greek CP Leader G 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

USSR 'Stood Up' Against Sinister Use of UNEF Forces H 1
Moscow on U.S. Bringing Palestinians Into Mideast Talks H 2
U.S. Pressure To Change Saudi Policy Fails H 2
Kirilenko, Ponomarev Meet With Lebanese Politicians H 3
Meeting Marks Anniversary of USSR-Lebanese Relations H 4
PLO Representative in Cuba Cites Soviet Support H 4
Mauritania Decides To Withdraw From Western Sahara Conflict H 4
Moscow Lauds Desire To Settle Western Sahara Dispute H 5
U.S. Interference in Western Sahara Blasted H 5
[Nikolayev]
Bazargan Appeals for Unity Among Iranians H 7
PRAVDA Reports CPSU Delegations' Return From PDRY H 7
[29 Jul]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Nigerian Nationalization of BP Subsidiary Reported J 1
TASS Report J 1
Concern in London J 1
UK Reaction J 2
Commentator Scores Rhodesian Internal Settlement J 2
[Kudryavtsev]
Brezhnev Cables Greetings to Maldives President J 3

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Sandinist Leaders Hold Press Conference in Nicaragua K 1
Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Sets Out Government Polic K 1
Castro Speaks on Nicaragua at Anniversary Celebration K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU, Government Issue Resolution on Higher Education R 1
[IZVESTIYA 12 Jul]
RSFSR Supreme Soviet Standing Commissions Meet in Moscow R 6
Gapurov, Karryyev Address Turkmen Party, Economic Aktiv R 6
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 19 Jul]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Academician Yefimov Reviews Party Resolution on Economy S 1
Gosplan Official Interviewed on New Net Production Index S 1
PRAVDA Editorial Stresses Importance of Labor Discipline S 3
[26 Jul]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Notes Progress, Shortcomings in Harvest [(Nirinskiy)] T 1
Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 1-2 August T 1
1 August T 1
2 August T 2
Meeting Discusses Delays in Harvest Machinery Deliveries T 3
Editorial Views Prospects for Fall Sowing Campaign T 3
[PRAVDA 31 Jul]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Grishanov Scores Soviet Threat Myth, Notes Stronger Navy V 1
[IZVESTIYA 29 Jul]
Army General Mayorov Views Problems in Training Commanders V 2
[Filatov, Karpov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Jul]
Navy Day Ceremony Takes Place in Moscow V 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Jul]

OGARKOV EMPHASIZES SALT II THROUGH REFUTATION OF SOVIET THREAT

LD020922 Moscow Pravda in Russian 2 Aug 79 pp 4,5 LD

[Article by Marshal of the USSR N. Ogarkav: "The Myth About the 'Soviet Military Threat' and Reality"]

[Text] The process of relaxation of international tension, despite the opposition of imperialist reaction, continues to be the leading trend in modern times.

The path to the level of detente which has been achieved at present has not been simple or easy. It has been persistently and purposefully made by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community by their foreign policy, meeting with understanding at a certain stage on the part of realistically minded politicans of the West. The positive changes which have taken place in the world have been possible largely to the implementation of the peace program put forward at the 24th CPSU Congress and further developed at the 25th congress.

The changes for the better in the world are apparent. These good changes, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev notes, which have become especially tangible in the 1970's have been called relaxation of international tension. These changes are tangible and concrete. They testify to the recognition and confirmation in international documents of a kind of code of rules for honest and fair relations between countries, which creates a legal and moral political barrier before those who like military adventures.

The most pressing task for mankind in our time is ending the arms race and averting the threat of world nuclear war.

The Vienna meeting netween L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and J. Carter, president of the United States, this June also corresponds to these noble aims.

The chief result of the Vienna meetings was the signing of the treaty on limitation of strategic offensive weapons (SALT II), which is broader and deeper in its content than the provisional agreement (SALT I) presently in force. It not only sets certain barriers on the path of further quantitative growth and qualitative improvement of a number of the most destructive strategic weapons, but also provides a starting point for reducing them, opening up the way to agreements which are of wider scale and more comprehensive in this sphere.

For this reason it is far from fortuitous that all people to whom peace in the world is dear evaluate the results of the Vienna meeting as an important step on the path to improving not only Soviet-U.S. relations but alos the international climate as a whole.

There are, however, forces which clearly do not like all this. That is why they have begun intensive inflation of the myth about the "Soviet military threat" in the United States and a number of countries of Western Europe, and also in China.

Let us say clearly: The myth about the "Soviet military threat" and lies about "Moscow's perfidiousness" are not new. Attempts to use lies about the Soviet Union creating a threat to peace have been made many times, especially during the "cold war." The West is now trying to turn speculation on this myth into a prolonged political and ideological campaign against the Soviet Union and its peace-loving foreign policy. [paragraph continues]

With this aim everything is turned upside down for the sake of representing the true sense of the CPSU foreign policy course and that of the Soviet state in a false light, and to distract the attention of peoples away from the real military threat contained in the policy of militarization and unrestrained arms race conducted by the U.S. military-industrial complex and the NATO military. They are trying to justify their course of increasing the arms race, to represent it as "of necessity," and to quieten the dissatisfaction of the broad strata of the population with disinformation about allegedly increasing military spending by the Soviet Union.

The whole world well knows that the Soviet Union has never threatened anybody with war and has never attacked anybody. This is convincingly shown by the history of the USSR of more than 60 years.

Even at the dawn of its existence the young Soviet republic, for the first time in the history of mankind, made an appeal for peace and disarmament: One of its first legislative acts was Lenin's Decree on Peace. V. I. Lenin set forth the principle of peaceful coexistence with capitalist countries.

If one is to talk about the presence of a military threat during that period, then it was from the aggressive circles of world imperialism, who were trying to strangle the Soviet power which was hateful to them, that it came; 14 states, including the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan and others, allied themselves in a crusade against the first socialist republic in the world. And even then the ruling circles of the capitalist countries were concealing this aggression with the hypocritical slogan of a struggle with the nonexistent "Red" threat. Who was creating a threat for whom at that time is not necessary to explain.

Having defended the power of the Soviets and having embarked on peaceful creative labor, the Soviet Union is 1924 reduced its armed forces, totaling more than 5 million, to 600,000 men. This decision was taken by our party and government while the USSR was encircled by hostile capitalist countries. Is this not evidence of the true love of peace of the Soviet country?

The Soviet people had to have peace and only peace. It was not their fault that they had to build a new life and at the same time strengthen the defense capability of the country. This was forced on us by the real danger of a military attack on the part of the imperialist powers who, while shouting about a "Soviet threat," repeatedly tried with force of arms to test the durability of the socialist state. This is what happened in 1929 on the Chinese eastern railway in clashes with Chinese militarists. This is what happened in the Lake Khasan area in 1938; this is what happened on the Khalkhin-Gol River in 1939, where Soviet and Mongolian forces crushed the Japanese interventionists. Who was posing a threat to whom at the time it is evidently unnecessary to explain.

Every sensible person understands now where the hypocritical expatiations of influential circles in some Western states on the theme of the "communist threat" in the late 1930's, when the dark clouds of a new world war had begun to gather over the world, have led. It was evident, and it did not require any special proof, that a new war was in the offing and that the world was threatened by fascism. Nevertheless even under those conditions, and regardless of the facts, cries about the "Soviet threat" stubbornly continued to be proffered in the West.

Unfortunately in the period our country did not meet with support from other states in the struggle for peace. The Munich policy of notorious appeasement of the aggressor, the policy of moral and economic encouragement by the Western states resulted in the unparalleled cruelty and bloodshed of world war. Even today it does not hurt to remind some people that its first victims were precisely those who directly or indirectly promoted the flare-up of war and its Eastern direction.

Then one by one the states of Western Europe fell under the blows of the shameless fascists, and only the Soviet Union, which entered the deadly combat with the perfidious aggressor, was able to stop him, and with its allies in the anti-Hitler alliance to rout him completely. Our motherland defended its honor, freedom and independence at great cost--the lives of 20 million sons and daughters--and made a decisive contribution to liberating the peoples of many European and Asian countries. Here again historical truth is on our side--it was not the Soviet Union who threatened anyone and or unleashed war, but on the contrary, it was the Soviet Union that saved mankind from fascism by rebuffing aggression.

Almost immediately after the war, when the Soviet Union was completely absorbed in reconstructing the national economy destroyed by war, everyone in the United States and Great Britain again began trumpeting about the same farfetched "Soviet military threat" while at the same time nurturing the most monstrous and perfidious planes against us, their recent allies in the anti-Hitler alliance. Even in 1948 Churchill proposed an atomic war against the Soviet Union, and in the United States in 1949 a war plan against the Soviet Union was worked out under the codename "Dropshot," the authors of which proposed dropping no more and no less than 300 atomic and 20,000 tons of "conventional" bombs on the USSR. And all this was done under cover of slogans on the necessity of eliminating the "communist threat." The question arises what "Soviet threat" could then have been involved, if Churchill and Truman were brandishing the atomic bomb at a time when we did not have such weapons.

II

The fabrications about a "Soviet military threat" are designed to extend the arms race begun by imperialism while shifting the blame for it on the USSR. But reality convincingly disproves these fabrications.

The Soviet Union's home and foreign policy is aimed at creating the conditions for peaceful and creative construction, and at defending the homeland. It is not we who were the initiators of the arms race and of the formation of military-political blocs. Our country was compelled to adopt only indispensable retaliatory measures in response to each successive challenge by the West. It is well known that the first atomic bombs were not dropped on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by Russian but by American pilots when there was no military necessity to do so. It was not the Soviet Union that first began to build atomic submarines and to fit the intercontinental ballistic missiles and the ballistic missiles of the submarines with multiple warheads for individual targeting. It was not we who began work aimed at equipping aircraft of the strategic air force with dozens of cruise missiles with a range of thousands of kilometers.

It is precisely the United States and its NATO allies who in the past stimulated and now stimulate the arms race, forcing ever more swollen military budgets through their legislative bodies, creating a militaristic stir. Imperialist circles of the NATO member countries, and primarily the representatives of the powerful military-industrial complex of those countries, stubbornly counteract any steps in the disarmament field. It is precisely they and the Chinese leaders who have linked up with them who are trying to continue the already bankrupt policy of "from a position of strength," and are inflating the military psychosis. It is a fact that a long-term program for further strengthening that bloc's military potential for the 1980's was demonstratively adopted at the meeting of leaders of the NATO member countries in Washington in May 1978. [paragraph continues]

Its participants confirmed their intention to increase military expenditure in coming years by 3 percent annually in real terms. It is enough to say that the United States intends to increase military allocations to $138 billion in 1980.

As regards the Soviet Union, it has not been increasing expenditure on defense in recent years. Consequently if a comparison is made from the point of view of military expenditure, then the answer to the question "who threatens whom?" will be very definite.

Or consider the question of military bases; who is not aware that our country is ringed by a string of military bases in which there are American troops and a large quanitity of nuclear weapons. The concept of "forward bases" has a frankly aggressive character. Near the Soviet borders U.S. warships are continuously on military duties, including aircraft carriers and submarines carrying ballistic missiles. At the same time there never was and is not a single Soviet military base near U.S. territory. The question arises: Who threatens whom in this case?

Or take this question. In the West there are loud claims that the Soviet Union is stepping up its military presence in Africa, the Near East and Southeast Asia. Beijing is also joining in the chorus. A brief answer can be given to all this: Leaving out a limited number of Soviet military specialists helping in training with equipment and arms supplied by the Soviet Union, there was and is not a single Soviet soldier, not a single subdivision and still less units of Soviet troops in these regions. The Soviet Union has never interfered and does not interfere in the internal affairs of any other state. This however cannot be said of those who are trying to distort the facts and to slander our foreign policy. It is legitimate to ask them: Who took part directly in the war in Korea, who split the blood of the long-suffering land of Vietnam for years, who continues to keep troops and to send mercenaries to the countries of Africa, South America and other regions of the world?

"Ascribing to the Soviet Union any insidious plans in Europe, Africa, in the Near East or regarding the United States is nothing more than an unworthy political tactic," L. I. Brezhnev says. "It bears no relation to the facts."

III

All the world knows that in recent years the Soviet Union has put forward a whole range of proposals for military detente and for curbing the arms race, including nuclear arms. However, as life shows, detente in the military sphere, as in the political, is not to the liking of the "cold war" supporters. They have begun to cultivate even more the provocative myth about the "Soviet military threat" in the United States, China and certain other countries with the aim of torpedoing detente.

It is typical that this completely hackneyed myth is used widely by opponents of the SALT II treaty. Here they assert that "the military balance is changing decisively in favor of the Soviet Union," and try to prove that in the nuclear age it is not restraint from the arms race and not talks about limitation of strategic arms, but only superiority in strength which can guarantee the U.S. security. Such a viewpoint is preached, in particular, by the "Committee on the Present Danger" formed in the United States which fervidly warns of the "risk" allegedly linked with SALT II. This "risk" allegedly boils down to the following: If the United States does not arm itself with new strategic systems in the near future, in the mid-1980's Soviet strategic forces will be clearly superiority compared with U.S. ones. The SALT II treaty, they say, will hinder the United States from adopting necessary measures in response.

An analysis of such "computations" shows that those who compile them either manipulate the data without any conscience or simply dream it up. Certain American figures who know the state of the stragegic offensive weapons of the sides deliberately and crudely distort the true balance of forces between the USSR and United States. Thus, extracting from the treaty just the provisions of ground-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, they call it almost a catastrophe for the United States that the Soviet Union keeps the possibility of having 820 launching installations for such missiles with multiple independently targetable warheads. But they have not said a word about the fact that each of the 41 U.S. atomic submarines carries 16 ballistic missiles, and each missile can be fitted with up to 14 individually targetable nuclear warheads. They also maintain silence about the third component of strategic offensive weapons--the B-52 strategic bombers, each of which can carry simultaneously up to 20 nuclear weapons. There are about 600 such bombers in the United States. In the future the Pentagon also plans to acquire a new type of wide-bodied aircraft which can carry up to 75 cruise missiles each.

If the opponents of the SALT II treaty indicated the total quantity of nuclear warheads on all components of the U.S. strategic triad, it would be clear to all what nuclear power the United States has and how groundless are the fantasies of its propaganda.

The question arises: What "Soviet threat" are the instigators of the new anti-Soviet campaign talking about?.

Certain opponents of the SALT II treaty are trying to intimidate American public opinion by saying that the USSR will allegedly gain nuclear weapons superiority for making a "first strike" against the United States. They even present figures for possible losses among the populations of both sides as a result of reciprocal nuclear strikes. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev gives one good reply to this: "The Soviet Union always was and remains a convinced opponent of this concept. Our efforts are directed toward insuring that it should not come to a first or a second strike; that there should be no nuclear war. Our approach to such questions can be formulated thus: The defense potential of the Soviet Union must be sufficient to insure that no one risks disturbing our peaceful life. Not a line directed at superiority in weapons, but a line directed toward reducing them, toward attenuating military confrontation, this is our policy." This says it exhaustively and clearly. And we have no other doctrine.

The whole world has had the opportunity of convincing itself that the Soviet Union's words do not diverge from the facts. It was our country which came forward and made proposals directed toward the full and unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons and their destruction, for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only. After SALT II talks on SALT III must follow. A number of multilateral agreements which promote the restraint of the production and proliferation of nuclear weapons have already been concluded at the initiative of the USSR. A number of other Soviet initiatives in the field of limiting armaments and disarmament are under discussion: on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on the destruction of stocks, on the prohibition of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, in particular radiological weapons, and others. If these and other proposals bear fruit, it will help to lower the level of military confrontation, to complement detente with measures in the military field and to increase trust in mutual relations between states.

There is presently much talk in the United States about the "problem of monitoring" the observance of the SALT II provisions, and people are talking as if the USSR is only thinking of violating the treaty. The USSR has never violated any agreements, including the agreements on limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems and the provisional agreement on certain measures in the sphere of limiting strategic offensive weapons, and is not nurturing any plans of that kind for the future.

We proceed from the fact that the treaty on limitation of strategic offensive weapons is of a balanced nature and corresponds equally to the interests of both the USSR and United States. It helps to curb the arms race in nuclear weapons, inspires hope for deepening the process of detente in international relations, and helps to reduce the danger of a nuclear war arising. The treaty will also be an important horizon for further intensification of efforts in the way of reducing strategic offensive weapons and other kinds of nuclear and conventional weapons. Under its full implementation, it could become the biggest act ever undertaken in the name of restraining the nuclear arms race.

The CPSU and Soviet Government, despite the sallies of detente opponents, are purposefully and persistently conducting a line of consolidating peace and striving to give detente a global character, so that people all over the world might enjoy the fruits of peace and freely organize their own lives. This policy of peace is widely supported by the peoples of the socialist countries and by millions of people throughout the world. Nobody will succeed in denigrating the peaceful initiatives of the land of the soviets--not the slanderers in the West, nor the Chinese hegemonists. Reality itself refutes the myths about the "Soviet military threat."

At the same time the CPSU and the Soviet state cannot but take into account that in the West, too, and not only there, are forces which have an interest in the arms race, in fanning an atmosphere of fear and hostility. Therefore, the USSR, unswervingly conducting an active, peace-loving foreign policy, is forced to take into account the actually existing threat. Whereby in all their activities the party and government are invariably guided by V. I. Lenin's well-known instruction to the effect that our steps toward peace must be accompanied by the maintenance of "our military preparedness." And the fact that the love of peace and the readiness to give an appropriate rebuff--as clearly stated in the USSR Constitution--are merged in our policy should be grasped by all those who like military adventures. Yes, we indeed have mighty modern armed forces. However, the might of the Soviet Armed Forces does not present a threat to anybody. They have never been used to seize foreign territories, or to subjugate the peoples of other countries.

Our army is being maintained and perfected exclusively in the interests of the defense of socialist gains, of the peaceful work of Soviet people, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Soviet state. Soviet soldiers, highly conscious of their responsibility for the fate of the homeland, vigilantly stand guard over socialism and peace in a united battlefront with the soldiers of the fraternal armies of the socialist community.

SENATOR CRANSTON'S PRESS CONFERENCE ON SALT II

LD021536 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 2, TASS--Alan Cranston, deputy leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate, speaking at a press conference in Washington, expressed the opinion that the Salt II treaty is getting a growing support among senators and, with the present tendencies keeping on, it will probably be ratified.

Alan Cranston emphasized that the discussion of the treaty at the Senate committees revealed the untenability of its opponents' "arguments", and their inability to adduce reasons which would rouse a wide response in the country. Speeches by representatives of the administration, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, retired generals, by political and public figures, convincingly showed that the SALT II treaty meets national interests and its not detrimental to U.S. security. He pointed out that the question of verifying the implementation of the treaty ceased to exist as a big problem, he added that even such opponents of the treaty as Senator Goldwater had to confirm that.

Alan Cranston emphasized that attempts at introducing amendments, aimed at frustrating ratification of the document, to the text of the treaty do not find much support. He expressed concern over the fact that the very process of consideration of the treaty by the Senate is being used as a pretence for justifying a further increase in U.S. military expenditure.

MOSCOW URGES ADOPTION OF BAN ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD022014 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Viktor Maksimov commentary]

[Excerpts] It is clear from the delegates' statements that countries attach much importance to a universal and total ban of chemical weapons, a ban that could be controlled. To scrap these means of mass destruction from the arsenals of states is an urgent necessity. It is to be recalled that for the first time chemical weapons were used on a large scale back in the years of the First World War. After the Second World War the United States used chemical weapons repeatedly, first in Korea, then in Vietnam. This has given rise to great anxiety among the world public, for in our nuclear age chemical weapons represent a serious menace to mankind. A report by United Nations experts notes that the use of modern chemical weapons can lead to losses that exceed all casualties caused by war with the use of conventional weapons.

From the outset the Soviet Union has been pressing for banning chemical weapons. Back in 1927 this country joined the Geneva Protocol that put a ban on the use of these weapons. It not only joined the protocol but suggested to add to it a provision on banning the production of chemical weapons. Since then the Soviet Union has been repeatedly putting forward concrete proposals aimed at eliminating the material bases of chemical warfare. This task is certainly one of the most important ones in the decisions of the 24th and 25th Soviet Communist Party congresses and in the Soviet peace program that has evoked enormous response in the world. It should be noted that in 1974 at the Soviet-American summit meeting agreement was reached to start bilateral negotiations on banning chemical weapons. These negotiations have been going on for several years now, and on a number of issues the sides have come to terms. On other matters negotiations continue. Speaking on behalf of the two delegations at the Geneva Disarmament Committee, the Soviet representative said the sides will spare no efforts to conclude the bilateral talks as soon as possible, and to present the Disarmament Committee with a joint initiative on such an important and extremely complex problem. Time waits for no one. If not today, tomorrow may see the appearance of new and more destructive chemical weapons. The interests of peace demand that this means of mass annihilation be scrapped by all states as soon as possible.

U.S. INDIAN OCEAN POLICY HINDERS CREATION OF ZONE OF PEACE

LD021401 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Yu. Anov article: "American Gunboat Policy"]

[Text] A 2-week conference of Indian Ocean coastal and continental states on the problem of transforming this region into a zone of peace ended recently at the UN headquarters in New York. The final document adopted by the conference participants contains important points whose implementation would help to reduce international tension and strengthen security in the Indian Ocean region. The document speaks of the need to liquidate foreign military bases in the region and contains an appeal not to deploy military forces and arms there which would threaten the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states in the basin. The conference essentially laid the foundations for convening an international conference on the Indian Ocean to discuss specific steps toward transforming this region into a zone of peace.

Proceeding from its principled position of supporting all measures which really help to reduce international tension, the Soviet Union treated with understanding the nonalined states' desire to transform the Indian Ocean into an ocean of peace. The Soviet delegation, which attended the conference as an observer, voiced approval of the main points in the final document, at the same time emphasizing that the creation of a zone of peace naturally must not be at variance with the generally recognized norms of the international law of the sea.

However, as has happened repeatedly in the past, the realization of the measures proposed by the nonalined countries and the socialist community countries to reduce international tension is encountering the negative stand taken by imperialist powers.

The difference in the Soviet and the U.S. approaches to problems connected with the Indian Ocean manifested itself particularly clearly at the New York conference. Unlike the United States, the Soviet Union came out in support of the concept of a zone of peace in this ocean and advocated the liquidation of all foreign military bases in this region. In addition, the USSR proposed the removal of nuclear weapons from the Indian Ocean zone as an important first step toward realizing the idea of a zone of peace. However, the United States responded by rejecting this. T. Wilkinson, the American representative at the conference, declared that his country is opposed to a ban on the deployment of nuclear weapons onboard U.S. warships cruising in the Indian Ocean. The United States needs nuclear weapons in the Indian Ocean, according to T. Wilkinson, "to insure its national security."

The American representative used the same pretext to justify the presence in the Indian Ocean of U.S. naval and air bases, which he called "material and technical support installations."

A cursory glance at a map of the world is quite sufficient to be convinced of the flimsiness of the thesis that a "threat" to America's "national security" emanates from the Indian Ocean, which is thousands of kilometers from U.S. coasts. It is known, however, that the countries of the Indian Ocean basin are rich in minerals, which certain Western circles, out of old colonial habits, continue to regard as their own. The nonalined states are more and more frequently pointing to the fact that, on the question of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, a tendency to pass off the interests of American oil and other monopolies as U.S. national interests can be perceived very clearly in Washington's actions. The United States has taken such a stand in connection with the increasing natural desires of the countries in the Indian Ocean basin to defend their natural riches against the encroachments of multinational corporations.

The strengthening of the economic and political independence of the coastal and continental states situated on the shores of the Indian Ocean, the profound social changes that have occurred in Afghanistan, the political changes in Iran and the intensification of anti-American feeling in Arab countries following the shameful Camp David deal have caused confusion in the camp of American "hawks." Convinced that massive weapons deliveries to pro-Western regimes and the sending of American advisers are far from adequate to protect so-called U.S. "national interests" in the Indian Ocean, Washington has decided to return to "gunboat diplomacy" and the policy of threats and intervention. In response to the coastal states' call for the liquidation of foreign military bases and for a reduced military presence in the Indian Ocean, the United States is seriously considering plans for a significant arms escalation in this region. According to reports by the New York TIMES Information Service, President Carter's high-ranking foreign policy and defense advisers have recommended an increased U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. The concept of "quick response over the horizon" is at the center of these proposals. It provides for the creation of a special corps of more than 100,000 men designed to be transferred to any part of the Indian Ocean where the United States perceives a "threat to its interests." Nor has Washington abandoned its plans to create a special 5th fleet for the Indian Ocean with its chief base on Diego Garcia Island. Now speculating on the energy crisis artificially created by the West's oil monopolies, certain American circles are talking of the need to "teach a lesson" to the Arab states which are allegedly using oil as a weapon against the United States.

The 44 Asian and African states of the Indian Ocean basin which gathered for the conference in New York, as well, incidentally, as all nonalined states that are really interested in transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, hardly have any doubts left as to who is hindering the realization of plans to reduce international tension in this region of the world. Washington's activities in extending its military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf essentially cancel out the coastal states' efforts over almost 10 years aimed at creating a zone of peace in this region.

The states of the Indian Ocean basin and peace-loving forces throughout the world, including the socialist community countries, are ready to continue the struggle against plans to revive imperialist gunboat diplomacy, the struggle to liquidate military bases in this region and to transform it into a region of peace and stability.

SOVIET ASSISTANCE IN DEVELOPING LDCS' POWER INDUSTRIES DETAILED

LD021040 Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

["The USSR's Assistance to the Developing Countries in Fostering the Power Industry"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 2, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

The USSR and India reached agreement to widen cooperation in the oil industry. In Libya an atomic research centre, and high-voltage power transmission lines are being built with Soviet assistance. There are a good deal of examples of the USSR's assistance to the developing countries in fostering the power industry. In June this year, the first of fourteen Soviet turbines was brought into operation at the Salto Grande hydropower station, which is being built by Argentina and Uruguay with the USSR's assistance. When the hydropower station attains its full capacity, it will be the biggest one in Latin America.

Another example: Slightly more than a year ago the Euphrates hydropower project with a 800,000-kilowatt power station which is one of the biggest in the Middle East came into operation. In a word, hardly a year passes without the construction of a power project being started or completed with Soviet assistance in one or another young national state.

The aggregate power of all hydro- and thermal power stations which have been or are being built in young national states with the Soviet Union's technical assistance is approximately 13 million kilowatts. A half of the facilities are already in operation and generate annually more than 30,000 million kilowatt-hours of power. Such an amount of electric power enables the developing countries to cut their expenditures for the import of oil.

The oil industry is a (?major) sphere of the USSR's cooperation with the developing countries. The Soviet Union renders assistance to Iraq, Algeria, Libya, and Nigeria in developing the production and processing of oil. A considerable part of the programs is being implemented on a compensation basis. This deepens cooperation and accelerates the economic development of young states.

Most comprehensive is the USSR's and other socialist countries' assistance in the development of the oil industry of Iraq. The Soviet Union assists Iraq in the development of the biggest oil field, North Rumaylah. The first section has already been put into operation. The Nahr Umr oil field has been also constructed with the USSR's assistance, and annually produces 1.5 million tons of oil. The 600 kilometres long Baghdad-Basrah oil pipeline built with the USSR's assistance has been brought into use. The Soviet Union also participated in the founding of Iraq's national tanker fleet company.

The USSR gives considerable assistance in the training of national personnel for the fuel-and-power sectors of the developing countries.

Soviet assistance not only promotes the advance of the national economies of the developing states but also enhances their export potential.

UN DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE BEGINS DEBATE

LD022300 Moscow TASS in English 2203 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] New York, August 2, TASS--The U.N. Committee on Decolonisation has started a debate on the activity of foreign economic and military circles preventing the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to the countries and peoples of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all the other territories under the colonial rule.

Representatives of Ethiopia, Iran and the Soviet Union pointed out in their speeches that the struggle of peoples for full and ultimate elimination of the vestiges of the system of colonialism and racialism has now entered its closing stage. The Soviet representative pointed out in particular that this struggle is going on in an atmosphere of sharp confrontation of the forces of national liberation and progress of the forces of imperialism and reaction striving to impede this irreversible process.

OPINION POLL SEEN AS SIGN OF THREAT TO CARTER REELECTION

LD021451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Rusakov dispatch: "Madison Square Garden Minus One: Preelection Talk in United States"]

[Text] New York, July--It does not seem like it has been long since journalists were gathered in the press box of a Madison Square Garden decorated with the red, white and blue of the U.S. flag. A sea of brightly dressed delegates carrying placards seethed below us. On the rostrum stood Jimmy Carter, who had just clinched the Democratic Party nomination and who spoke in his traditional speech of the "new spirit," of the "unity" of the party and the "unity" of the country.

"It is hard to be president," J. Carter said recently in Honolulu on his way from Seoul to Washington. After the meeting of the "Seven" in Tokyo he was rushing home to take urgent steps to overcome the critical situation which had taken shape on the economic front. However hard the path to the presidency, it is far harder to fulfill campaign promises. The downswing in the administration's popularity among the electorate which began in spring last year was temporarily halted during the second half of the year, but the curve has again slithered downward. In July it reached a record low in U.S. political life. According to a Harris poll for ABC 75 percent of Americans assess the administration's activity negatively and only 23 percent assess it positively. This widespread dissatisfaction has been caused by the gasoline shortage, increasing inflation and the U.S. economy's recessionary slide. Almost four-fifths of those polled responded negatively to the administration's economic course, energy policy and anti-inflation measures.

The economic problems of the America of the seventies are above all of a social nature. The causes of the economic recession, with a simultaneous rise in prices, and of the energy crisis lie in the very foundations of the capitalist economy. Its state-monopoly regulation has been stalled not only in the United States but also in a number of other leading capitalist countries.

In America one more specific problem--the weakening of executive power--has been added to the narrowing of the opportunities for using state-monopoly levers. Since the failure of U.S. agression in Vietnam and the Watergate affair the rivalry between the administration and Congress has intensified and the White House is frequently obliged to give way. The administration's economic and energy policy, many newspapers believe, is characterized by inconsistency, the abandonment of campaign promises in favor of a conservative course, a cutback in appropriations for social needs and concessions to the Pentagon and big business. One way or another the U.S. voters blame primarily the executive branch for the country's economic and political troubles.

Disillusionment is also manifested in Democratic Party ranks. As always in such cases the malcontents are seeking their own presidential candidate. But there is an unwritten rule that they must refrain from challenging the President--their party's leader--since this could split the party and bring defeat at the elections. Among influential Democrats only E. Brown, governor of California, is making known more or less clearly his intention to join in the presidential struggle. Although at the last stages of the 1976 primaries Brown defeated Carter in several states, outside California the governor is nonetheless not regarded as a sufficiently influential figure.

One current among the Democrats, including party apparatus figures, looks to E. Kennedy. According to the latest Gallup poll 64 percent of the Democrats expressed support in Kennedy's nomination. In terms of popularity among the electorate Kennedy is considerably ahead of possible Republican Party rivals. But in the opinion of observers here the senator is being held back by fears of being accused of splitting the party and by family problems. Kennedy's mother, who has suffered the tragedy of the assassination of two sons, is alarmed by suggestions that the senator may run in the election.

E. Kennedy has stated officially that he does not intend to seek the nomination. But the senator's supporters have organized a movement for "mobilization" in his favor--that is, they have begun a preelection campaign to prepare for Kennedy's nomination as the presidential candidate without his official consent. Organizations of the Kennedy "mobilization" movement have already been organized in nearly 20 states. This movement's backers reckon that if J. Carter fails in the primaries they will confront Kennedy and the party with the issue of the senator's having to save the Democrats from the victory of a rightwing Republican like Reagan or Connally. The latest Harris polls, according to which Reagan has overtaken Carter in terms of popularity among the electorate (51 percent against 43 percent), while Republican Minority Leader H. Baker is level with the President (46 percent against 45), have given a push to the "mobilization" movement.

Of course, these are all "estimates" which will change many times yet. Public opinion poll data are relative. J. Carter has sufficiently strong positions within his party and important levers of influence both in the country and in his party. But the preelection turmoil is already engaging the press, the public and the political headquarters here.

There are still 12 months to go to the new convention in Madison Square Garden where the Democratic Party's presidential candidate for the 1980 elections will be nominated. The Democrats' Republican Party rival will be chosen a month earlier in Detroit. Much can change during this time. The situation, the mood of the electorate are as changeable as the weather. At the same time a considerable number of Americans is becoming increasingly convinced that the elections will by no means lead to the solution of the country's complex economic problems.

CONGRESSIONAL SUBCOMMITTEE DEBATE ON ARMS FOR ISRAEL

LD021136 Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 2, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports:

Twisted and blackened pieces of metal--the remains of a U.S. bomb which was at one time supplied by the United States to Israel and which was released recently by a U.S.-made bomber over peaceful villages of Lebanon. A handful of such fragments was brought to the USA from that Middle East country and publicly shown in Congress. The fragments are the symbol of the ominous alliance between imperialism and Zionism, an illustration of what U.S. military deliveries bring to the peoples of the Middle East.

Paul Findlay, congressman, said at one of subcommittees of the International Relations Committee of the House of Representatives that the fragments were picked up at one of the Lebanese towns which were destroyed as a result of an Israeli air raid on July 22. The next day the town was subjected to the second devastating raid.

The congressman pointed out that the use of U.S. weapons by Israel for attacks on neighbouring states is not only the flouting of international law but also an obvious violation of the U.S. law on military deliveries to foreign states. The law specifies that the supplied weapons may be used exclusively for the purpose of defence.

He demanded an immediate end to the sale of military aircraft to Israel until Tel Aviv gives assurances that the aircraft will not be used for raids on Lebanon.

Harold Saunders, U.S. assistant secretary of state, who was present at the hearings at the subcommittee, had to admit that the use of American weapons by Israel for raids on Lebanon runs counter to the U.S. policy. Nevertheless, the high-ranking representative of the administration not only failed to condemn that aggressors' unlawful practice but also virtually acted as an advocate of Tel Aviv. He maintained that in Israel it is probably reckoned that the use of U.S.-made aircraft against Lebanon is not prohibited under the U.S.-Israeli agreement. From their point of view there was no violation of the agreement. He said that the U.S. side likewise does not consider that Israel resorted to a deliberate breach of laws.

The U.S. assistant secretary of state declared the continuation of military deliveries to Israel pointing out that they should not be conditioned by changes in Israeli policy. The pronouncements by Harold Saunders cannot be viewed in any other way than a direct instigation of Israeli aggressors to new sanguinary crimes against Arab peoples to sate the U.S. imperialist interests.

NASA DIRECTOR GREETS SALYUT-6 COSMONAUTS

LD020950 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 2, TASS--On the occasion of the latest achievement in the length of a space flight, established on July 29th by Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin (154 days), Dr. Robert A. Frosch, the director of NASA, sent a message to Academician Anatoliy Aleksandrov, the president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The functioning of the Salyut-6 orbital station, the message from the United States says, makes a substantial contribution to the exploration of outer space by man. Dr. Frosch conveyed warm congratulations to the crew of the station that is continuing work on the cosmic orbit.

NOVOYE VREMYA ARTICLE NOTES PRC VIEW OF TALKS WITH USSR

LD011519 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 30, 20 July 1979 publishes on pages 22 and 23 an 1,800-word V. Zubakov article under the heading "China: Impassses in an Arrogant Program." Zubakov comments on the PRC National People's Congress session held in Beijing from 18 June through 1 July. He notes events since the last session and comments on "workers' conferences" held prior to the latest session, which reportedly "revealed major disagreements on questions of economic development." He outlines the main topics of discussion at the session, including the development of agriculture and industry. On PRC foreign policy, Zubakov states:

"The reports on the government's work assert that China has an interest in improving relations with the Soviet Union. However, against all logic, it also points out that the 'prospects for Sino-Soviet talks depend on whether substantial changes take place in the Soviet Government's position. Completely unfounded accusations are again dragged up against the USSR, alleging that it 'threatens China's borders' and is the 'main source of tension.' Naturally, such discrepancies can only arouse perplexity, at the very least, among political observers."

Zubakov notes in conclusion that the session shows that "Beijing remains in a position of hostility to the socialist countries."

PRC'S MILITARIST STRIVINGS MORE EVIDENT

LD022124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1754 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Pavel Kasparov and Aleksey Sokolov]

[Text] The militarist strivings of the Beijing leadership are (?becoming more and more evident). For example, the Chinese Army newspaper JIEFANG JUNBAO has once more called for the immediate modernization of the armed forces, in fact for the stepping up of armament. Moreover, the newspaper, in its editorial, cynically proposes that use be made of the experience gained during the recent barbarous attack on Vietnam.

On 1 August a call was also made to increase the combat might of the army by National Defense Minister Xu Xiangqian. In the budget approved at the recent session of the National People's Congress it was also noted that next year the PRC's military expenditure would total more than 20 billion yuan. Many foreign experts, however, assume that this is but a minor part of China's real military expenditure and that the rest is disguised in other items of the budget.

PRESENT PRC LEADERS BETRAY ORIGINAL PLA IDEALS

OW021701 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 1 Aug 79 OW

[Lavroc commentary: "The Eclipse of the Nanchang Uprising Ideal"]

[Excerpts] The 1st of August is the Chinese PLA's [People's Liberation Army] anniversary. One may recall that 52 years ago today, or on 1 August 1927, some 30,000 Chinese nationalist revolutionary army fighters truly loyal to the revolutionary cause staged an uprising in Nanchang. Among their leaders were Zhu De, Ye Ting, Ho Long and other commanders loyal to the Chinese revolutionary cause.

Following that uprising, the then Red Army of Chinese workers and peasants, later renamed the Chinese People's Liberation Army, smashed five counterrevolutionary offensives launched successively by Chiang Kai-shek. These victories paved the way for the PLA to score one success after another in 1935. In the 1930's and 1940's, the Chinese PLA fought the Japanese invaders and liberated China from the hands of the Chiang Kai-shek counterrevolutionary clique. During the 1950's, it defeated fanatic attacks mounted from the air and sea by the U.S.-Chiang forces.

Unfortunately, in the 1960's, Mao Zedong and his followers began to discredit the Chinese PLA's good name by launching the so-called Cultural Revolution, which was actually a movement to smash everything in China. As a result, the gap between the army and the people widened.

Today'Beijing's leaders are following in their predecessors' footsteps by continuing to use the army to suppress the people at home. Whenever the people in a Chinese province or city grow discontent with the current economic and social conditions and express it by holding demonstrations, these leaders would immediately send specially trained troops to suppress them. However, in China today, such discontented people are too numerous to count. They have been trying to flee their country because they despise their present miserable life and have lost confidence in their future. Under such conditions, can the army be called a people's army?

According to Mao Zedong's logic, all wars, including world wars, are bridges to man's future happiness. Based on this kind of reasoning, he claimed that the Chinese Armed Forces should be used not only to resist foreign aggression but also to intimidate and pressure the people of other countries into accepting a new social order. Following Mao Zedong's instructions, Beijing's present leaders have turned the Chinese Armed Forces should be used not only to resist foreign aggression but also to intimidate and pressure the people of other countries into accepting a new social order. Following Mao Zedong's instructions, Beijing's present leaders have turned the Chinese Armed Forces into a gangsters' army on an international scale.

Now let us ask: Why did Beijing want to send its armed forces into Vietnam on 17 February this year? A simple answer is that the Beijing top leadership tried to use force to pressure Socialist Vietnam into abandoning its principle of sovereignty and its policy of friendship and cooperation with other socialist countries.

During the last few days, authorities in the various Chinese provinces have issued statements on 1 August Army Day praising the so-called "noble patriotism" and "revolutionary heroism" shown by the Chinese Armed Forces in Vietnam. By "patriotism" and "heroism" they mean killing peace-loving people and wiping out a great number of cities and villages in Vietnam. Is this the kind of heroism that those eminent forerunners of the Chinese PLA--patriots, genuine communists and internationalists--had wanted to be instilled among Chinese fighters in the first 30 years of the PLA? In their days, the army they conceived was supposed to be a genuine socialist military organization capable of proving its noble qualities by its noble actions. Fifty-two years ago the leaders of the Nanchang uprising could neither have believed nor imagined that the lofty ideal that inspired them to give up their lives to open up a bright future for the Chinese people would be mercilessly trampled underfoot by Beijing's present top leaders.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON ANNIVERSARY OF KOREAN ARMISTICE

LD011009 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Capt V. Roshupkin article under "Commentator's Diafy" rubric: "For the Just Cause"]

[Text] On 27 July 1953 the Korean armistice was signed. A military conflagration lit by the U.S. imperialists and their Seoul puppets had blazed for 3 years on the Korean Peninsula. They intended to stifle the DPRK and liquidate the Korean working people's socialist gains. But the aggressors miscalculated. Under the Korean People's Army's blows they were defeated and forced to agree to a truce.

The Korean people's victory was made possible thanks to the courage and heroism of their glorious sons and daughters and the broad movement of solidarity in whose front ranks the Soviet Union marched. Our country and the other socialist states rendered extensive moral and material aid to the DPRK's just struggle against the aggressors.

The Korean people inherited a grim legacy after the signing of the truce. The damage the war caused to the national economy was enormous. Many cities and villages were in ruins. But, under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party, the DPRK working people were able to heal the grave war wounds. And here their friends from the USSR and the other socialist countries came to the assistance of the Korean people. Thus, in 1954 through 1960 the USSR's free economic aid alone totaled R292.5 million.

Today the DPRK is an industrialized socialist state. The republic's working people are successfully implementing the Second 7-Year Plan for the development of the national economy for 1978-1984.

With the USSR's technical assistance, using deliveries of Soviet equipment, 55 projects have been installed in the DPRK during the years of the people's power; a further 15 are now under construction. The Soviet Union is the fraternal country's biggest partner in mutually advantageous trade. The DPRK national economy uses Soviet machinery, industrial equipment, instruments, oil, raw material and finished output.

The building of socialism in the DPRK is being conducted in a complex situation. Through the fault of the imperialists the country has been split into halves. The Seoul authorities supported by U.S. bayonets are making demogagic assertions regarding their readiness to conduct dialog with the north, but in fact they are impeding the country 's reunification by every means. They are not ceasing their militarist preparations and are undertaking constant acts of military provocation against the DPRK.

The presence of U.S. troops on the peninsula is a serious obstacle to the solution of the Korean question. The U.S. Government recently decided to postpone "indefinitely" the program for the withdrawal of its troops from South Korea--a decision taken counter to its own promises. It is clear that this not only fails to accord with the country's peaceful unification but also helps to preserve the hotbed of tension in the south of the Korean Peninsula.

The Korean people's just struggle enjoys Soviet people's support. This has been reaffirmed by the traditional month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis now ending in our country.

JAPANESE CONFERENCE FOR BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS HELD

LD021820 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 2, TASS--The international conference for banning nuclear weapons, now taking place in Japan is centering attention on questions of stepping up joint actions by international democratic public opinion for curbing the arms race, averting a nuclear war, for this planet's peaceful future. Delegates of different countries noted that, despite the striving of the peoples for peace, the forces of war and reaction in imperialist countries continue enlarging their armies and building up armaments, elaborating new kinds of new mass annihilation weapons, thereby creating a serious threat to peace and the security of mankind. Representatives of the democratic public in Japan pointed to the dangerous consequences of strengthening the Japanese-American military alliance and of drawing Japan into the nuclear orbit of the USA. "We demand that the Japanese Government strictly observe the three principles--not to import, not to possess and not to manufacture nuclear weapons," said Professor I. Ogawa of Ryukoku University. Conference participants expressed concern over the policy of China's ruling circles opposing the curbing of the arms race and disarmament. "The refusal of the Chinese Government to accede to the international agreements in the field of nuclear arms limitation is deeply regrettable, " stressed the Chairman of the General Trade-Union's Council of Japan Motofumi Makieda. China's attitude to the elimination of nuclear weapons and the struggle for peace is testified by the very absence of China's representatives at this forum of peace-loving public forces, he noted. Beijing's aggression against Vietnam increased tension in Asia very much and posed a serious threat to peace and the security of the peoples, said a representative of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers I. Sayto.

"The struggle for stronger detente and peace, for ending the arms race and averting the danger of nuclear war is the most topical task of our time. Its practical solution requires the collective efforts of all countries and peoples," said today in his speech the head of the delegation of the Soviet peace committee, a secretary of the USSR Central Trade Union's Council, Ivan Vladychenko. "The USSR comes out in a principled and consistent manner for the complete banning of nuclear weapons and for disarmament." He reminded the delegates of the words by the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the effect that "the Soviet Union is prepared to sit down at the negotiations table at any time with all the other nuclear powers in order to work out together concrete ways for solving the problem of nuclear disarmament."

The Soviet delegate noted that "the USSR-USA Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II), recently signed in Vienna, gives hope for a positive development of the process towards ending the nuclear arms race. Its ratification and coming into force opens up new possibilities for reducing the arsenals of nuclear missile weapons, which in turn will favourably affect the improvement of the international climate."

In a declaration adopted today, conference participants pointed to the importance of broadening actions by the planet's peace-loving forces aimed at concluding international treaties for the complete banning of the testing, manufacture, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons, and also an international convention banning their use. The document underlines the need to struggle for setting up demilitarised, nuclear-free zones in different parts of the world, in particular, attaining a universal renunciation of the use of force in international relations to struggle for reducing international tension. The declaration urges the Japanese Government to give effective aid to the victims of the American nuclear bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The conference will continue in Hiroshima and in Nagasaki.

PRC POSES 'THREAT OF CONFLICT' IN SE ASIA

LD031043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Political observer V. Matveyev article: "To Prevent New Aggressive Acts"]

[Text] Many facts attest that Beijing is preparing new aggressive acts in Southeast Asia. The Chinese military is not halting but is stepping up armed provocations on the PRC's borders with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Large groupings of Chinese troops are being concentrated in these regions. Beijing is reluctant to resign itself to the collapse of the bloody Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea and the stabilization of the internal situation in that country, which cuts the ground from under those who regard Kampuchea as a bridgehead for subversion against its neighboring countries. Beijing is continuing to address statements of a grossly inflammatory nature to Thailand in an attempt to provoke friction and strife between Thailand and Vietnam and between Thailand and Kampuchea. In mid-July (Prasong Sunsiri), an official spokesman for the Thai National Security Council, expressed concern over such statements aimed at stirring up conflict between Thailand and Vietnam.

In a recent analytical review the influential Hong Kong publication FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW wrote of the continuation of subversive acts by pro-Maoist forces and armed groups in Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines. The journal recalled that during his tour of Southeast Asian countries Deng Xiaoping flatly refused to dissociate himself from the actions of these groups and to condemn them.

The speeches by the Chinese representatives at the international conference held in Geneva on the refugee problem in Southeast Asia publicly demonstrated Beijing's desire to hinder at all costs Vietnam's efforts to restore the country's economy devastated by the aggressors.

In opposing the peaceful stabilization and normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia, the Chinese leaders are continuing to spearhead this expansionist course against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It is precisely that country and its unshakable determination to uphold its sovereign rights and interests that the Beijing leaders see as the most serious obstacle to their far-reaching plans and ambitions in that region.

At the talks with Vietnamese representatives which began in Hanoi and are now continuing in Beijing, the Chinese side systematically rejects proposals for the normalization of relations between the two countries and, above all, for urgent measures to insure peace and stability in the border regions. "That means ignoring the chief issue and overemphasizing trifles," the Chinese delegation head asserted at one of these sessions. It turns out that, for him and his bosses, human casualties, the destruction of peaceful villages and the threat of new bloodshed as the result of provocations by the Chinese military are "trifles"!

The Chinese hegemonists, as we see, would like to achieve at the negotiating table what they failed to achieve by unleashing aggression against the Vietnamese people last February: Vietnam's abandonment of its consistent policy of asserting its independence and its sovereignty in cooperation with other socialist states and with all the world's progressive forces. The proposals submitted by the Chinese side at these talks are tantamount to demands that Vietnam renounce its territorial integrity. Pretensions to touching on questions relating to the sovereign rights and interests of other countries during these bilateral talks are also characteristic of the way of thinking of those who prepared such proposals. Beijing would like to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs and make relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea a topic of discussion at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks. These pretensions have met with a worthy rebuff from the Vietnamese side.

In its 10 July note to the PRC Foreign Ministry the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry condemned the Chinese side's provocations and declared that Beijing's true intention is to maintain constant tension on the border and to try to put pressure on Vietnam at the talks and gain an excuse for committing new aggression against it at any moment. The note points out that Beijing has taken the place of the American imperialists by encouraging and supporting bandit detachments in Laos, creating puppet organizations, concentrating troops near the Lao borders and creating a serious new threat to peace in this region.

Citing a statement by a Philippine Government spokesman, REUTER reported from Manila on 29 July that all five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations--that is, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines--are alarmed at the threat of new Chinese aggression which has arisen. This threat was discussed recently by Philippine President Marcos and Indonesian President Suharto. The statement published by them points out that "complex political problems cannot be resolved by military means."

There are also reports of plans for Chinese troops to invade Lao territory and open a front of aggression there, threatening very serious consequences for the situation throughout Southeast Asia. Meanwhile, Chinese officials are resorting to the already familiar phraseology of punitive soldiers, brandishing a cudgel at "disobedient peoples" and reiterating that these peoples must be "taught a lesson" once again. Of all people, those who make such crude threats against peace-loving sovereign states should know that actions of this sort will not go unpunished and that peoples who have withstood more than one invasion by interventionists and agressors will be able to stand up for themselves in the event of new trials by relying both on their own forces and on the support of loyal friends in the world.

Everyone can see just who is fueling the dangerous tension in Southeast Asia by irresponsibly toying with the fate of peace in that region, and who is making consistent efforts to normalize the situation, to settle disputes, for better mutual understanding and equal cooperation among states in the name of political stability and peace. As is known, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has advanced a number of important proposals aimed at establishing normal, good-neighborly relations with all countries in Southeast Asia.

In the prevailing circumstances it is particularly important for all countries interested in peace and tranquillity in this region to act vigorously to prevent the emergence there of a dangerous new hotbed of war. Ignoring the existing threat of conflict or, even worse, acting in a conciliatory manner toward actions creating such a threat means undermining the very foundations of peace in that region and encouraging forces which are seeking to escalate tension and to prepare new acts of aggression. Experience and practice show the possibility of effectively countering both the threat of force and such force itself when aggressive circles attempt to employ it against other countries and peoples. Southeast Asia can and must become a region of lasting peace and good-neighborliness.

U.S. PRESENCE OFF VIETNAM CAUSES TENSION, INCITES EMIGRATION

LD030837 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[M. Rostarchuk article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Provocations With a Big Stick"]

[Text] The other day the Judiciary Committee of the American Senate noisily discussed the situation of hundreds of thousands of refugees from Southeast Asia. [paragraph continues]

As for the position of the United States, which, as is known, bears no small share of the blame for the sufferings of the people left homeless, the senators were officially told of the U.S. intention of "seeking to insure that this problem is resolved at its very source." A very responsible statement, it must be said. But how does it look in practice?

In practice the world public notes with perplexity a very strange approach to "resolving the problem at the source." A White House spokesman has stated that the American 7th Fleet has begun an operation to "seek out and rescue refugees from Indochina." Ships and aircraft with the markings of the United States and several other Western States are already patrolling dangerously close to the borders of Vietnam and Kampuchea--sovereign and independent states.

At the same time, during the recent Geneva international conference on the problem of Southeast Asian refugees, the press reported that UN officials tried to persuade representatives of several Western countries, above all the United States, not to send warships to Vietnamese shores. The justified fear was expressed that this measure could not only undermine the agreement achieved at the conference but could also be a dangerous provocation, fraught with serious consequences, off the shores of Vietnam and Kampuchea. In brief, the bellicose U.S. action is a direct incitement to a new wave of the emigration which is opposed so loudly by Washington, other Western capitals and, of course, Beijing.

The clearly contrived and provocative nature of the venture involving "rescuing" refugees by showing the flag off Vietnamese shores is assessed by the world public as a continuation of the attempt by Washington, in concert with Beijing--an attempt which already failed at the Geneva conference--to prolong the "psychological warfare," exert new pressure on Socialist Vietnam and seek to isolate it from the world community by presenting it in the most unfavorable light.

The most recent reports confirm that the American 7th Fleet's provocative mission off Vietnamese shores has indeed achieved Washington's secret aim of exacerbating the situation, but has at the same time shown the world who is really opposing a true settlement to the refugee problem.

The present show of military might off Vietnamese shores is another attempt by American imperialism to flagrantly interfere in the life of the heroic Vietnamese people. But something else is obvious too. The United States is now shamelessly exploiting the refugee problem to justify active attempts to again establish and expand its military presence in the Pacific.

There is no doubt that only a rapid end to military threats and the slander campaign against Vietnam, Beijing's renunciation of border provocations and the withdrawal of the warships of the United States and other countries which have come to Vietnamese shores to "rescue refugees" can promote a real solution to the Indochina refugee problem, which arose through the fault of the American imperialists and Chinese expansionists.

Such is the world public's opinion, such is the position of the Soviet Union, formulated by the Soviet representative at the Geneva international conference. The Soviet Union insists on the ending of provocations and threats against Vietnam and the cessation of any attempts to interfere in its internal affairs.

LE DUAN SENDS MESSAGE TO USSR-SRV YOUTH MEETING

LD021345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Text] To the participants in the fourth meeting of friendship and solidarity between the youth of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Dear comrades:

On the occasion of the meeting of friendship and solidarity between the youth of Vietnam and the Soviet Union I am pleased to convey to you all, its participants, warmest greetings and cordial wishes.

This meeting is living embodiment of the combat solidarity between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and of pure, sincere relations founded on Marxism-Leninism and true proletarian internationalism.

Now, as previously, each stage of development and each victory of the Vietnamese revolution is inseparable from the great events occurring in the country of Lenin. For almost half a century of the revolutionary path, particularly during the years of the struggle against the American aggressors for their motherland's salvation, the Vietnamese people constantly received the Soviet Union's disinterested and effective assistance. Now too, when the Vietnamese revolution has entered a new stage, aid to Vietnam still remains the "dictate of the heart and mind" for the Soviet Union. Fulfilling the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the CPSU and the Soviet Government give Vietnam tremendous assistance and grant favorable terms in all spheres of cooperation and help Vietnam in the cause of postwar building and the defense of revolutionary gains.

The people and youth of Vietnam value highly the strength of solidarity with the Soviet people. The durability of this solidarity, respect and friendship, which are growing stronger daily, has been tested by life itself.

Dear Comrades:

The Lenin Komsomol and the youth of the land of the soviets are the pride of the Soviet people. Under the wise leadership of the CPSU and its Central Committee headed by respected Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev the Soviet people and their youth have achieved and are achieving outstanding successes in building the material and technical base of communism--which is enabling the Soviet Union to become an even stronger bulwark of peace and the reliable mainstay of the world's revolutionary and progressive forces. Passing through the great school of socialist building, the Soviet youth has set a graphic example of selfless revolutionary struggle and creative labor and worthily represents the new person of our age.

Vietnam's revolutionary shock detachment--the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union--and its young generation have made an outstanding contribution to the struggle to save and build the motherland. Vietnam's youth, like the entire Vietnamese people, is fully resolved to surmount any obstacle in its onward progress, to build socialism successfully, to defeat the expanisionist, great-power and hegemonist designs of Beijing's ruling reactionary circles and to uphold its motherland's independence, freedom and territorial integrity. The people and youth of Vietnam are profoundly confident that Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and Vietnam's unity with the socialist community countries are the reliable guarantee of Vietnam's new victories in this noble matter.

Youth devotes all its strength to the triumph of the cause of communism, constantly participates in the creative revolutionary quest and in scientific research, strives for a fine life harmoniously combining the common and the personal, the collective and the individual and fully reveals itself in labor, struggle and loyalty to the ideals of fraternity and justice.

Youth of Vietnam and the Soviet Union!

Raise higher the great Lenin's all-conquering banner, the banner of patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the banner of peace and socialism! Shape the young generation's active life position, augment the heroic spirit of revolutionary struggle and labor, learn and create and be collective masters of society, nature and your own destiny! Be worthy continuers of the older generations' revolutionary traditions and be in the vanguard of our countries' present day and bright future!

May the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the youth and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union live and strengthen through the ages!

May your meeting--a great festival of our countries' youth--pass off successfully!

[Signed] Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS U.S. ARMS SUPPLIES TO THAILAND

LD021311 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Own information-TASS report under general heading "Foreign Military News": "Deliveries, Purchases"]

[Text] The United States is "expeditiously" supplying Thailand with military equipment. Last week 12 armored carriers arrived in Bangkok, and 18 more will be delivered around 8 August. A U.S. Embassy spokesman told a NATIONAL REVIEW correspondent that a C-141 aircraft will deliver two F-5 fighers to Don Muang Airport on 3 August, and a certain number of F-5 fighters will also be delivered on 15 August. He said that by the end of the year Thailand will have received 47 105mm howitzers and several hundred radio sets destined for the Thai Army.

USSR TO HELP CONSTRUCT RADIO STATION NEAR VIENTIANE

LD021304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Representatives of the governments of the USSR and Laos have signed an agreement in Vientiane on the joint construction of a big radio station in the vicinity of the capital of the republic. According to the agreement Soviet engineers will design the installation and the Soviet Union will supply the necessary materials and equipment. In addition, a large group of Soviet specialists will go to Laos in order to take part in the assembly of the station and the tuning-in of its equipment. Construction of the radio station not far from Vientiane will be a new and major object in the economic cooperation between the USSR and Laos. In recent years the close ties between the two fraternal countries have been constantly gaining in strength and scope.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES LAO PLANNING OFFICIAL

LD311513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Discussion Held"]

[Text] On 26 July N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Ma Khaikhamphithoun, chairman of the Lao National Planning Committee, who is in Moscow, and had a talk with him on questions concerning the expansion of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Laos.

COMMENT ON POL POT CRIMES, ATROCITIES IN KAMPUCHEA

LD022329 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[TASS observer Ivan Ablamov commentary]

[Text] In Kampuchea, a People's Revolutionary Tribunal was set up to investigate the crimes of genocide perpetrated by the Pol Pot clique. The tribunal is to begin hearings in the near future. Thereby the whole world will be able to see the horrendous inventory of mass murders, evictions, concentration camps and other gross violations which disrupted the country's economic, cultural and social lives. This point was stressed in a statement released by Kampuchea's authorities. A TASS observer, Ivan Ablamov, writes the following:

Indeed, blood-chilling atrocities were committed. But certain propaganda mouthpieces of the West, together with their counterparts in Beijing, are seeking to hush up all this. They hope the world will forget. But some politicians who are so zealous in their concern about human rights are quite tight-lipped about the atrocities perpetrated in Kampuchea by Pol Pot and his henchmen. More than that, they strive, in so many couched plans to whitewash the Beijing-backed criminals. However, all these attempts are doomed to fail. In today's Kampuchea, there is hardly a family that didn't suffer, in which at least several members wouldn't have died, and the Khmer people shall never forget this gory page of their history. Torture, execution, mass annihilation, forced backbreaking labor from dawn to dusk--this is what the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime brought the Kampucheans. (?For sure) the country was turned into a huge concentration camp where, with China's direct participation, an export version of the notorious Cultural Revolution was staged.

The head of the client regime, Pol Pot, used to say: It will be enough if only a million Kampucheans remain, and he also threatened: We'll show you the enemies. Your job is to kill. To kill in order to clear the living-space for the Chinese.

A similar fate was prepared for the people of Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, in short the whole of Southeast Asia, with its population of 400 million. And the butchers were leaning over backwards to accomplish this. According to the latest United Nations figures, Kampuchea's population fell from 7.5 million to 4.5 million during the 34 months of the reign of terror. From 2 to 3 million were massacred. Even now, ever new pits and trenches are found filled with thousands of corpses. In scope the atrocities can only be compared with what the Hitlerites committed. We could also tell about the plight of inmates at the (Tung Sled) extermination camp, housed in a school building in Phnom Penh, which was the principal center for the destruction of intellectuals. Or we could recount the mass killings of (Tre Wonh), whose entire population of 22,000 was massacred.

The investigations of the Pol Pot clique's crimes will reveal more horrible names which the world shall never forget, like it shall never forget the names of Auschwitz, Treblinka and Maidanek, where the Nazis killed millions of people.

BREZHNEV-CEAUSESCU MEETING, SOVIET-ROMANIAN RELATIONS VIEWED

LD021810 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, as we have already reported, a meeting took place yesterday in the Crimea between Comrades Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The top-level meetings between leaders of the fraternal parties and states have become a good tradition. Their importance for the continuous development of friendly relations and multilateral cooperation between the countries of the socialist community is priceless.

At the current meeting, Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu informed each other on the building of communism and socialism in the USSR and Socialist Romania, and examined topical matters regarding Soviet-Romanian relations and the strengthening of cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP. Within this context, the importance of continuing efforts to coordinate 5-year plans and of developing economic cooperation and cooperation in production between our countries both within the CEMA and bilaterally was emphasized.

One of the most obvious factors pointing to the development of Soviet-Romanian economic links is the increase in the volume of mutual trade exchanges. During the current 5-year plan the volume of trade between the two states will reach approximately R9 billion--almost 70 percent higher than the previous 5-year plan.

The increase in mutual supplies is accompanied by important structural changes. The products of the machine construction, electrical engineering and chemical industries have an increased share. The USSR will continue to grant Socialist Romania assistance in the construction of major industrial enterprises in the main branches of the national economy and to provide them with up-to-date equipment.

Technical and scientific cooperation is also developing successfully between the two countries. Sixty Soviet and 30 Romanian design institutes are carrying out work in the most important directions of economic development. The joint efforts of scientists and experts in the two countries are bearing fruit. Romania participates together with other CEMA countries in the building on Soviet territory of large projects such as the asbestos plant in Kiyembay, the Ust-Ilimsk pulp and paper plant, and other plants. After the commissioning of these plants, Romania will receive products in proportion to her contribution to the construction work which will be very important for the consolidation of her raw materials base.

During the meeting, Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu exchanged views on international topics. They emphasized the urgent necessity to adopt measures to slow down the arms race and to grant a steady, dynamic and deep character to the process of detente. The leaders of our parties and states pointed out that the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with the other Warsaw Pact countries and all countries that participated in the European conference in Helsinki, intend to step up efforts of cooperation in all the directions contained in the Final Act, including measures of trust and the consolidation of political detente through military detente. To that effect, the importance of the 1980 Madrid meeting was emphasized.

It was stressed during the meeting that there is no more pressing task today than that of ending the arms race. Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated as a highly positive event in world politics the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Vienna and, above all, the signing of the SALT II treaty. As confirmed by reality, the unity of the socialist community countries and their cooperation in international affairs plays an important role in the consolidation of the peoples' peace and security. A brilliant example to this effect is supplied by the many joint actions taken by the fraternal countries as regards foreign policy. It is also confirmed by the documents adopted by the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held in November 1978, and the session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee held in Budapest in May this year.

Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu noted the consistent solidarity of the Soviet and Romanian peoples with the struggle of liberated peoples [as heard] and with the nonalined movement against racism, neocolonialist domination, for the triumph of freedom, social progress and peace.

The current meeting of party and state leaders of the two fraternal states, which took place in a comradely and sincere atmosphere, will undoubtedly boost the development of manifold relations between the CPSU and the RCP, between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania. When handing over to Comrade Ceausescu the Order of Lenin, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said, among other things: It is desirable that this solemn act be appreciated as a proof of the deeply felt respect and fraternal sympathy felt by the Soviet communists toward Romanian communists. Our people highly praise the friendship and cooperation with the Romanian people. We strive unabatedly for Soviet-Romanian relations, with their varied content, to stolidly serve the interests of socialist and communist construction, the future consolidation of the colmunity of socialist countries and the cause of world peace.

GDR'S STOPH CABLES THANKS TO BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN

LD030801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades:

I wholeheartedly thank you personally and the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers for your greetings on the occasion of my 65th birthday and the award to me of the Order of the October Revolution.

I was profoundly moved by the great honor accorded me by the party and country of Lenin. I perceive it primarily as recognition of the contribution made by the GDR over the three decades of its existence to the strengthening of peace and socialism throughout the world. The high appraisal of my activity obliges me to continue to devote all my efforts to deepening the fraternal alliance between our parties, peoples and states.

I beg you, dear comrades, to accept my sincerest wishes of good health and further successes in your responsible acitivity for the good of the Soviet people and the good of socialism and peace throughout the world.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV RECEIVES GOSPLAN CHAIRMAN BAYBAKOV

LD012043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, has received Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Gosplan chairman.

During the conversation a number of questions were discussed connected with drawing up a general scheme of specialization and cooperation in the field of material production between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria up to the year 1990, and also problems of bilateral economic cooperation.

ARKHIPOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST

LD021325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] A Soviet Government delegation headed by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has arrived in Moscow from Budapest after a short working visit to Hungary.

CPSU DELEGATION STUDIES SED LEADERSHIP OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

LD021613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS Report under general heading "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by Yu. A. Belik, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Planning and Finance Organs Section, was in the GDR 24-31 July in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the SED. The delegation familiarized itself with the SED leadership's experience in the sphere of planning and running the national economy.

The delegation was received by P. Verner, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

SED AUDITING COMMISSION DELEGATION VISITS 25-31 JULY

LD021615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report under general heading "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of the SED Central Auditing Commission headed by K. Seibt, chairman of the SED Central Auditing Commission, was in the Soviet Union 25-31 July in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the SED.

During their stay in our country the German comrades familiarized themselves with the experience of auditing work in the CPSU. The delegation had meetings and conversations with G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, and at Kharkovskiy and Volgogradskiy obkoms, and visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises where it studied the work experience of the party organizations' auditing commissions.

FAILURE TO FORM NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT NOTED

LD021530 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Rome, August 2, TASS--The government crisis in Italy has acquired new dimensions after Christian Democrat Filippo Maria Pandolfi, who was charged by the president to form a new government announced last night his inability to fulfil his mission. He took this decision after the failure of all his efforts to secure a neutral stand of the Socialist Party in case of a confidence vote in Parliament.

Thus, the third attempt to form a new cabinet after the early parliamentary elections on June 3-4 came to nothing. Earlier, the mandates to form a government were renounced by Christian Democrat Giulio Andreotti and the political secretary of the Socialist Party, Benedetto Craxi.

Local political observers note that the blame for creating such a complicated situation lies primarily with the major bourgeois party--the Christian Democratic Party, which is doing its utmost to stay in power. The newspaper PAESE SERA writes today that the Christian Democratic Party brought Italy to the ungovernable state because of its conservative stand aimed at blocking Communist participation in the government. The Italian Communist Party displays a clear-cut and consistent attitude towards the current cabinet crisis. The communists stated that to overcome the existing difficulties it is necessary to form a government of national solidarity from representatives of all democratic parties, including the Italian Communist Party.

PRAVDA REPORTS DECISION TO HOLD POLL ON BASQUE AUTONOMY

LD021507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Chernyshev dispatch: "Referendum Ahead"]

[Text] Madrid, 27 July--The statute on autonomy for the Basque country recently adopted unanimously by the Constitutional Commission of the Congress of Deputies--the lower chamber of the Spanish parliament--is to be submitted to a referendum of the population of the Basque provinces. The referendum, it is assumed, will be held at the end of September and then the text of the statute will be submitted to parliament for ratification. If this schedule is followed, the statute will come into force 1 October--the anniversary of the formation of the Basque government in Guernica in 1936.

Jesus Maria De Leizaola, the head of the Basque government in exile who has been abroad since 1937, is expected to return to Spain before then. After ratification of the autonomy statute, the Basque provinces will elect their parliament at the beginning of next year and will form the government of the Basque country.

PONOMAREV HOLDS 'FRIENDLY' TALK WITH GREEK OP IEADER

LD312204 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

["Meeting at CPSU Central Committee"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 1, TASS--A meeting of alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece Harilaos Florakis took place on July 31. Some topical questions of the international situation, of the of the world working class movement and interparty relatidns were discussed in a friendly conversation. The participants in the meeting emphasized great importance of further development of equal mutually advantageous and friendly relations between the USSR and Greece.

USSR 'STOOD UP' AGAINST SINISTER USE OF UNEF FORCES

LD021935 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Talks were held in Beirut between President of the Lebanese Republic Ilyas Sarkis and Brian Urquhart, UN assistant secretary general. They centered on the armed aggressions carried out by the Israeli military junta and its agents in southern Lebanon. The aggression has been given an insolent and provocative nature by the rulers of Israel not only toward Lebanon but also toward the world, and it deserves a suitable answer.

Provocations take place against UN emergency forces which include soldiers from Europe, Asia and Africa. Samir Sanbar, UN representative in Lebanon, said that 25 UN soldiers have been killed in the period from March last year to April this year including Frenchmen, Germans, Norwegians, Senegalese, Fijis, Irishmen Nigerians and Swedes. Since then UN casualities have been on the increase. In the light of the crimes of the Israeli military junta in Lebanon emerges the great hypocrisy of Israel's sinister anxiety over the Security Council decision to end the mission of UN Emergency Forces in Sinai. As is known, UN forces, whether in southern Lebanon or in Sinai, serve one objective: Guaranteeing peace and security for the peoples of the Middle East. Why then is Israel adopting a differential attitude to them?

It is clear that it adopts this attitude because its actions contradict the interests of peace whether in Lebanon or all over the Middle East. Israel's objection to the ending of the task of the UN Emergency Force in Sinai in particular has nothing to do with recognition of those forces as a guarantee for peace. Observers regard them [presumably Israel's actions] as overt bullying of the United Nations at the hands of the partners in the separate collusion in the Middle East, and by this bullying they want to make world public opinion face two matters: Either recognize the legitimacy of the separate anti-Arab Egyptian-Israeli deal, or approve the stationing of the so-called international forces in the region comprising military units from the United States and its allies. In both cases the issue at stake is the consolidation of imperialist domination of the Middle East and the growing danger of a new war there.

Naturally, the Soviet Union stood up in such circumstances against the attempts of the Camp David conspirators to use UN Emergency Forces in Sinai for their sinister objectives. At the same time the Soviet Union did not oppose Kurt Waldheim's proposal to station UN observers there to supervise the truce in Palestine. It is clear that UN observers may at the appropriate time inform world public opinion of all the dangerous actions taken by the parties to the separate conspiracy which threaten peace in the whole world. Despite the fact that American mass media claim that this Soviet step is the fruit of a Soviet-American agreement, it is impossible to say that this suggestion has satisfied Washington. Representatives of the United States, Israel and Egypt, at any rate, intend to find a solution which suits Tel Aviv at a tripartite conference on Israel's objection to the presence of UN observers in Sinai. The rulers of Israel do not conceal the fact that what suits them is only the replacement of the UN Emergency Forces with forces from countries which recognize the anti-Arab separate Egyptian-Israeli deal.

The refusal of the sides to the tripartite conspiracy to implement UN resolutions shed a dangerous bleak shadow over the scope of peace in the Middle East. Power, however, is not in their hands as the Arabs are capable of defeating them in the circumstance of consolidated solidarity and the use of all their means in the struggle against imperialist threats.

MOSCOW ON U.S. BRINGING PALESTINIANS INTO MIDEAST TALKS

LD022346 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] A spokesman for the U.S. State Department said yesterday that Washington is set on bringing the Palestinians into the Egyptian-Israeli talks. This has already been mentioned by Strauss, the special envoy of the U.S. President to the separate talks. He said that in the course of the coming 2 months, moderate Palestinians would join in the talks on so-called autonomy for the Palestinians. At the same time, a spokesman for the U.S. State Department said that his country did not intend to have anything to do with the PLO, so long as this organization did not recognize Israel's right to exist.

One should first and foremost underscore that to date the United States and its allies in the Camp David conspiracy have failed to find moderate Palestinians that would bargain betrayal of the just cause of their long-suffering people. In addition, Washington fails to come support affirmations that the United States will guarantee full security for these Palestinians. Second, with regard to relations between the United States and the PLO, Washington obviously refers to this pretext [refusal to recognise Israel] andofficial Cairo to wreck the question of covering the legitimate national rights of the Arab Palestinian people.

As is very well known, the PLO struggles for the liberation of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, that is, those territories where according to the UN resolutions on this matter, an independent Arab state of Palestine should be established.

The PLO leadership evaluates in a realistic and wise manner the present situation in the Middle East. Any attempt to impose tendencies and objectives on the PLO which are completely out of touch with the PLO's just struggle will be foredoomed to complete failure. The PLO is the spearhead of the just legitimate struggle of its people who have been driven from their homes. This fact is admitted by the overwhelming majority of world states. For this reason, the PLO enjoys a high international prestige.

U.S. PRESSURE TO CHANGE SAUDI POLICY FAILS

LD022359 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal said that his country has not changed its negative position to the Camp David deal and the so-called Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. This position, the Saudi prince said, is a multilateral one, reflecting the position of the overwhelming majority of the Arabs.

Saudi Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal reaffirmed the well-known attitude of Saudi Arabia to the problem of a settlement of the Middle East issue in a just and comprehensive way. Saudi Arabia has been vigorously calling for a complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories, including East Jerusalem, and for the full recovery of the national legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people including its right to self-determination and to set up its own national independent state.

Political observers regard this declaration of the Saudi prince as an adequate answer to Robert Strauss, special envoy of the U.S. President, to the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks on the ill-fated self-rule for the Palestinians.

Strauss has reaffirmed that there were strong points in favor of assuming that the Jordanian king and the Saudi prince would join in the Egyptian-Israeli talks. In this respect one might suppose that among such strong points suggested by the American President's envoy comes the decision of Washington to sell weapons to Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Such a decision would thus be an incentive for Amman and Riyadh to manifest flexibility and make concessions to American pressure. The objective of this pressure on Jordan and Saudi Arabia is to widen the circle of the separate talks, and to enable Washington to bring a number of Arab countries under its control and facilitate Israel's task of fulfilling its annexionist expansionist policies.

Let us note that in the course of this year alone many an official and nonofficial Washington representative has visited Riyadh and Amman. All of them, through diplomatic courtship or armtwisting tactics have tried to pry Jordan and Saudi Arabia away from the unified Arab front, strongly opposing separatism and capitulation to the Israeli aggressor and U.S. imperialism.

However, to date and as indicated by the statement of the Saudi prince, these attempts have all failed.

KIRILENKO, PONOMAREV MEET WITH LEBANESE POLITICIANS

LD012200 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1825 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 1 August, TASS -- A meeting was held today between Andrey Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party; and D. Hamid and C. Franjiyah, who accompanied him.

The participants in the meeting stressed that recent events irrefutably confirm the correctness of the assessment of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal as an anti-Arab, proimperialist deal leading to further aggravation of the explosive situation in that region and aimed at expanding neocolonialist interference in the Near East. This agreement has led to the creation of a military-political bloc of the ruling circles of Egypt and Israel directed against the basic interests of the peoples of the Near East.

The Soviet representatives stated that the USSR consistently aims at achieving a comprehensive and just settlement of the Near East conflict, taking into account the rights and interests of all states and peoples of the Near East, firmly supports the struggle of the Arab peoples against capitulationist deals, and speaks out for the right of the Arab people of Palestine to create their own state. They expressed solidarity with the courageous struggle of the Lebanese people and their national patriotic forces which advocate close cooperation with the Palestinian resistance movement.

Both sides expressed support for measures by the legitimate Lebanese authorities directed at defending the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Lebanese Republic.

Walid Junblatt expressed graditude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for its constant support for national-patriotic forces in Lebanon.

MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-LEBANESE RELATIONS

LD022000 Moscow Tass in English 1851 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 2, TASS--Lebanese patriots acting in close cooperation with the Palestine resistance movement are courageously repelling aggressive acts of the Israel ruling circles, which have intensified after the [word indistinct] separate deal was concluded. A statement to this affect was made here at a meeting devoted to the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Lebanon by Sergey Belyaev, vice-chairman of the USSR-Lebanon society. Soviet people are wrathfully protesting against the aggressive actions of the Israeli military and demand that an immediate end be put to them. They are expressing their solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab peoples against the Israeli aggression. Belyaev pointed out the successfully developing state, economic, cultural and trade relations between the USSR and Lebanon. The speakers at the meeting pointed out that the Soviet Union will further consistently support the struggle of the Arab people for a just political settlement in the Middle East, come out in defence of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. A considerable contribution to the cause of strengthening Soviet-Lebanese relations is made by the USSR-Lebanon society, sponsoring exhibitions and lectures and familiarising Soviet public with the events in Lebanon. The whole activity of the society is directed at strengthening friendship between the peoples of the two countries. The meeting was addressed by Lebanon's Ambassador Antoine Yazbek.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE IN CUBA CITES SOVIET SUPPORT

LD021926 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Havana, August 2, TASS--A press conference of head of representation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Cuba Imad Judah was held here.

The Middle East developments of recent weeks, Jadah said among other things, are graphic evidence of what "peace Camp David style" is. The Israeli Air Force, artillery and rockets brutally bombard Lebanon's southern areas, hitting tens of peaceful towns and villages. Hundreds of civilians were killed and injured, houses destroyed and crops burnt. Israel's Navy invades Lebanon's coastal waters.

We want peace, I. Jadah said, but such a peace that would ensure for the Arab peoples the right to freedom and independence. In the struggle for a just Middle East settlement we are confronted by the joint forces of imperialism and Zionism. But we are confident of success. In our struggle we have the support of our friends, above all of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

MAURITANIA DECIDES TO WITHDRAW FROM WESTERN SAHARA CONFLICT

LD011234 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Dakar, August 1, TASS--Mauritania has taken the ultimate decision to withdraw from the "fratricidal and unjust" war in Western Sahara, said Mauritanian Prime Minister Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala.

Speaking on Nouakchott Radio he stressed that Mauritania has no territorial claims on Western Sahara.

The conflict in Western Sahara broke after Spain turned over in February 1976 its colony under the rule of Mauritania and Morocco.

The prime minister said that his government intends to resume at the earliest date talks with the POLISARIO front declaring for the independence of Western Sahara and for preserving its integrity "with the aim of ultimate settlement of this deplorable conflict." He said that Mauritania will exercise "temporary administrative functions" on the part of Western Sahara's territory under its control until the people of the country decides the question of its future in keeping with U.N. and OAU resolutions.

The OAU summit assembly session held in Monrovia in July approved recommendations proposing that a referendum be held in Western Sahara with the aim of resolving the problem.

MOSCOW LAUDS DESIRE TO SETTLE WESTERN SAHARA DISPUTE

LD022313 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Excerpts] Mauritania wants to settle once and for all and as soon as possible the painful dispute in the Western Sahara. This was stated by Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, Mauritanian prime minister. He also reaffirmed that Mauritania does not want the Western Sahara. Mauritania, he said, was merely assuming the task of provisionally administering a part of the territory of the Western Sahara until the people of this region are able to exercise their right to self-determination, in accordance with the UN and OAU resolutions on this matter.

So, Mauritania has come out with an extremely important, positive initiative concerning the peaceful settlement of the most urgent problem in the Arab Maghreb. Failure to settle this question acutely and adversely affects general Arab interests since efforts, funds and the attention of many Arab states are distracted from the struggle against Israeli aggression and the neocolonialist ambitions of American imperialism in the Arab world.

Inter-Arab disputes, and more precisely conflicts that basically run counter to the national interests of the Arabs, only serve their enemies, both the Americans and Zionists. The latter incessently seeks to destroy Arab unity, to set Arab countries against each other, and to gain advantages from such a situation. This pattern can be seen precisely with regard to events pertaining to the Western Sahara. As reaffirmed many times by the Soviet Union, this urgent question should be solved through peaceful political means.

U.S. INTERFERENCE IN WESTERN SAHARA BLASTED

LD030058 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Dimitriy Nikolayev commentary: "Not in the Interest of Peace"]

[Text] The GEMINI news service recently issued a report by Robert Manning from Washington which stated that the recent visit to Morocco by a high-ranking U.S. delegation, led by Deputy Defense Secretary Charles Duncan, indicates that the United States is gradually becoming involved in the Western Sahara conflict, and is in fact encouraging Morocco to further increase tension in this region.

The correspondent concluded this from the fact that the United States has widened the scope of its military assistance to Morocco. The State Department decided this year to supply Morocco with six Chinook CH-47 helicopters, but did not receive any promises that they would not be used in the fighting in Western Sahara. Moreover, the U.S. President last April approved the sale to Morocco of spare parts for C-130 war planes to the tune of $12.4 million, and the sale of spare parts for F-5 aircraft, together with missiles and bombs, at a cost of $3 million.

The American Government, according to the GEMINI news agency correspondent's report, has proposed a comprehensive agreement to supply Morocco with military aid totalling $130 million. The Senate increased this amount to $145 million. Manning has also learned that the American Westinghouse Corporation recently completed the construction of a radar network in the Western Sahara. There is also a plan to set up an electronic monitoring system like the one the United States built in Vietnam. It would be the largest underground military monitoring system in the world. This news did not become known without alarming all those who cherish the interests of peace and quiet in North Africa.

From their own experiences, many peoples have learned the extent of the damage caused to their national interests by U.S. interference in their domestic affairs. On the other hand, acts of U.S. imperialism pose a severe threat to the peoples of the Arab Maghreb. These acts will not facilitate a settlement of the Western Sahara problem. On the contrary, they will delay and complicate such a solution and aggravate tension in the region. The American press has used the expression new Vietnam whenever it comes to the problem of the Western Sahara.

U.S. actions might effectively lead to the emergence of a similar situation in the region. Until recently, and on the face of it, the United States has maintained a neutral position regarding the problem of the Western Sahara. It has been suggested that this position was dictated by the U.S. current need of Algerian oil and its future need of Algerian natural gas. How can one explain this change in Washington's policy which, according to U.S. press reports, ignores the fact that American weapons have undoubtedly been used, or will be used in the Western Sahara? Political observers place the delivery of U.S. war equipment to Morocco in the context of the attempts of the U.S. administration to make this country support the so-called peace progress in the Middle East in order to break the isolation of As-Sadat's regime. This is also the objective of Washington's recent decision to supply arms to Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

The problem of the Western Sahara is first of all a question facing the countries of the Arab Maghreb, and there should not be any foreign interference in the issue. It is known that the problem of the Western Sahara is being tackled, with the accord of the countries of the Arab Maghreb themselves, by the United Nations and the OAU. UN resolutions have reaffirmed the right of the population of the Western Sahara to self-determination. This right is also upheld by OAU resolutions, which were recently endorsed by the 13th OAU summit in Monrovia. This summit called with an overwhelming majority for a ceasefire in the Western Sahara, and the convening of a meeting of all the parties concerned to find a peaceful solution to the problem.

It is known that there are differing opinions on ways to resolve the issue of the Western Sahara but all the parties unanimously agree that there should be a peaceful settlement. It is precisely by seeking a peaceful settlement that a genuine solution to the Western Sahara issue can be insured which would meet the aspirations of the peoples of the Arab Maghreb, who are vitally interested in peacefully overcoming the existing differences and in removing the hotbed of tension in northwestern Africa which endangers the cause of peace.

The attainment of a peaceful settlement to the problem has nothing to do with the attempts of U.S. imperialism to deepen divisions in Arab ranks; to distract Arab attention from the struggle for a just solution in the Middle East by fanning the flame of the Western Sahara problem; and to obstruct the efforts of the peoples of the Arab Maghreb toward economic and social progress for their countries.

BAZARGAN APPEALS FOR UNITY AMONG IRANIANS

LD021854 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, August 2, TASS--Iranian Prime Minister M. Bazargan, addressing the Iranians on television, urged them to preserve national unity with the aim of attaining final victory in the Iranian revolution.

The dethroned shah and his henchmen, supported by international imperialism and Zionism, the head of the Provisional Government stressed, are doing everything for creating unrest in different parts of the country. He appealed to the population of Iran not to blame the government for the failure to solve many social and economic problems, but to resolve them by joint actions.

PRAVDA REPORTS CPSU DELEGATION'S RETURN FROM PDRY

LD021335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by N.M. Pegov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, returned to Moscow from Aden 28 July following a visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] in accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP].

During its stay in the PDRY the CPSU delegation familiarized itself with the work of the YSP and the life of the people of Democratic Yemen. The delegation members had meetings and talks with 'A.F. Isma'il, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council; 'A.N. Muhammad, member of the Politburo of the YSP Central Committee and PDRY prime minster and mininster of finance, and other of the country's party and state figures.

The delegation was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by V.N. Bazovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; K.B. Brutente, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, and executives of the CPSU Central Committee. The welcoming party included PDRY Ambssador to the Soviet Union A.A. ad-Dali.

NIGERIAN NATIONALIZATION OF BP SUBSIDIARY REPORTED

TASS Report

ID0912039 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 1 Aug 79 ID

[Text] Lagos, August 1, TASS--The Nigerian Government's decision on nationalisation of the subsidiary of the British Petroleum which operated in the country, reflects in the unanimous opinion of the local press, the common stand of independent African states which denounced Britain for complicity with the racist regimes in the south of Africa, 51 percent of the company's capital is known to belong to the British Government.

The British Petroleum is one of the most malicious infringers of the embargo on oil deliveries to the Republic of South Africa, which was imposed by oil producing countries in protest against the inhuman apartheid policy which is carried out there. Thus, in May this year the Nigerian authorities arrested the South-African tanker Julu, chartered by the British Petroleum under the flag of one of the Latin American countries. They confiscated 150,000 barrels of oil in its holds, which were intended for the racists.

Illegal trade operations of petroleum concerns with the Republic of South Africa were in actual fact encouraged by the British ruling circles. In June this year British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington announced his government's decision which actually allows the British petroleum to openly supply the Pretoria regime with oil. That demonstrative step runs counter to the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly which called for introduction of a mandatory ban on deliveries of petroleum products to the Republic of South Africa.

The public has also learnt of secret documents which lay bare the criminal links between transnational oil corporations and the illegal regime of Rhodesia. According to these documents, the British Petroleum among five Western oil octopuses has been continuing all the time secret deliveries of fuel to Rhodesia through the Republic of South Africa, thus grossly violating the U.N. economic sanctions against the illegal Salisbury regime.

British monopolies give all-round support to the Republic of South Africa. Britain's direct financial aid in the form of loans and credits on the part of the British Barklays Bank Limited alone reach 1,700 million pounds sterling and continues to grow. On the territory of the Republic of South Africa there are now more than 600 operating British firms and more than a thousand of their subsidiaries which invested into the economy of the racist state 13,200 million pounds sterling, i.e. more than half of all foreign investments in that country.

Concern in London

ID021658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1325 GMT 2 Aug 79 ID

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Luyanov]

[Text] Judging by reports from London, the decision by Nigeria to nationalize the assets of the British oil monopoly, British Petroleum, which is active in that West African Country, has aroused serious concern there. The Nigerian Government took this step in response to that company's delivery of oil from the North Sea to South Africa.

The British Government hurriedly approached Nigeria with a request to review its decision, pointing out that the reason which caused Lagos to take its decision does not correspond to reality. However, the facts indicate exactly the opposite, and the Nigerian Government has them.

The statement by a representative of the British anti-apartheid movement in particular attests to this. He has said that since 1977, this movement has been supplying Nigeria with information on the activities of British Petroleum and other British companies in southern Africa. The representative of the movement expressed the hope that the British authorities will make the correct conclusion from the Nigerian decision and fully (?break) its links with the apartheid regime in Africa.

UK Reaction

LD021700 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1325 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Luyanov]

[Text] A report from Lagos speaks of the pressure that London is now trying to exert on Nigeria. Thus, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has stated that the nationalization of British Petroleum could have serious consequences for Anglo-Nigerian relations.

Along with this, the British press is doing everything to try to play down the significance of the nationalization of this oil monopoly for the country's economy. It is being pointed out, for instance, that Nigerian oil supplies only 3 percent of Britain's requirements, but all the same London has sounded the alarm. It is a matter of the millions which it will not lose, for the income of British Petroleum in Nigeria was $230,000 daily.

COMMENTATOR SCORES RHODESIAN INTERNAL SETTLEMENT

LD030052 Moscow in Shona to Rhodesia 1600 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Vladimir Kudryavtsev Commentary]

[Text] The so-called internal settlement of the Rhodesian problem has survived until now because of the cooperation by Britain and America. IZVESTIA political commentator Vladimir Kudryavtsev states that because of such cooperation the government of racists is able to continue governing Rhodesia with the help of black sellouts who were installed into power of government in what is known as a free Zimbabwe-Rhodesia:

The internal settlement of the Rhodesian problem is of no help and is unable to stop the liberation war which is intensifying in Rhodesia. In this war of liberation, the people of Zimbabwe are led by the Patriotic Front. There is not a single person who has any trust in the government of Smith and Muzorewa. The installation of this government into power cannot change the situation in Rhodesia or in any part of southern Africa.

What ought to be done in such a situation? The United States is working ceaselessly to find ways of compelling the Patriotic Front to join the internal settlement. By taking such a stand the United States wants its policies to prevail and to disrupt the war in Rhodesia today. The recent cooperation between the United States and Britain and their fear to disgrace themselves in African eyes has compelled Washington and London to appear to be formulating a second set of arrangements in which Britain will take the initiative. All these arrangements are designed to serve the interests of Western powers. Washington is thinking of using its experience gained in its intervention in Namibia, where five Western countries enabled the Boers of South Africa to buy time in which to formulate and implement the internal arrangements in violation of the UN resolutions.

On the one hand, the United States appears to be denouncing the installation into power of the government of Smith and Muzorewa in Rhodesia. President Carter disagreed with the Senate resolution calling for the early removal of sanctions against Rhodesia.

The Johannesburg newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES reported that Britain, under the leadership of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, is now leading America on the Rhodesia issue. Why is Britain doing this? Muzorewa is refusing to have talks with the leaders of the Patriotic Front about fresh elections and changes in the constitution so that a genuine black majority government may be established. Muzorewa is taking this stand in order to destroy the Patriotic Front so that he can strengthen his illegal government by force.

British newspapers, for their part, state that it is the Patriotic Front which is refusing to have talks. This, therefore, means that Britain and the U.S. will have the right to recognize the government of new thieves in Salisbury.

What is happening in this country at the present time? What kind of game is this? This is a game of oppressors and racists who are not only fighting the people of Zimbabwe but are also engaging in acts of aggression against the frontline states in southern Africa. According to the leaders of the Patriotic Front, the war in Rhodesia is now in its final stages since the freedom fighters are winning the war. This is also true of the situation in Namibia and South Africa where freedom fighters are fighting the governments of racists, oppressors and new usurpers and fighting for freedom and total independence. Progressive people in the world are on the side of the Patriotic Front in the great war against the governments of racists.

BREZHNEV CABLES GREETINGS TO MALDIVES PRESIDENT

LD030904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a greetings message to President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom of the Republic of Maldives on the occasion of independence day of the republic. In his reply telegram the president of the Republic of Maldives expressed his gratitude for the congratulations and conveyed to the Soviet people his wishes for progress and prosperity.

UGANDAN COOPERATION MINISTER DEPARTS MOSCOW 26 JULY

LD301615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Delegation Departs"]

[Text] A good will mission from Uganda, headed by A. Ejalu, member of the Executive Council of the Front for the National Liberation of Uganda and minister for Regional Cooperation, left Moscow on 26 July.

SANDINIST LEADERS HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE IN NICARAGUA

LD021528 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Managua, August 2, TASS--The special TASS correspondent, Vladimir Shekhovtsov, reports:

Daniel Ortega, Umberto Ortega and Carlos Nunez, members of the joint leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, addressed a press conference here and replied to questions asked by local and foreign correspondents.

The purpose of the Nicaraguan revolution, said Daniel Ortega, has been to carry through profound social-economic and political transformations in the interests of the overwhelming majority of the people.

Thanks to this it was welcomed by the peoples of other countries, specifically, those countries in Latin America which are suffering from monstrous exploitation, hunger and poverty. There is no doubt, he went on to say, that developments in Nicaragua will make their impact on the situation in other Latin American countries. Our victory stimulates those peoples of the continent that are in the same conditions in which the overwhelming majority of Nicaraguans had been under Somoza. This does not mean, however, that we are going to 'export revolution," Danie Ortega said.

The joint leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, said Carlos Nunez, work on building up a Sandinist Political Party. The Sandinist National Liberation Front and the other organizations that had been waging an armed struggle with them against the tyranny, are striving for the unity of the mass of the people for the sake of successful accomplishment of the tasks of national reconstruction. At this moment the front is called upon to play the part of vanguard and leader of the masses. As for support from the masses, the majority of the Nicaraguan people have already made their choice, siding with the front during the struggle against the dictatorship, he emphasized.

The working class supports the initiative of setting up a united trade union center of workers in Nicaragua, which was taken by the official organ of the front, the newspaper BARRICADA. It was only now, Sebastian Castro, the secretary of the General Confederation of Labour (Independent), said, that the working people got an opportunity of setting up a united powerful organization instead of several divided confederations of labour, operating in the conditions of the dictatorship, and the working class movement could now play an active part. The trade union leader expressed the resolve of the working people to make a worthy contribution to the cause of eliminating the economic devastation.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER SETS OUT GOVERNMENT POLICY

LD021002 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Managua, August 2, TASS--Miguel d'Escoto, the foreign minister of Nicaragua, interviewed by the newspaper BARRICADA here, set out the fundamental principles of the foreign policy which will be pursued by the provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction.

Nicaragua, the minister emphasized, will consistently uphold the principles of nonalignment, peaceful coexistence and equal cooperation between states. In conformity with these principles, we are against imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism, against all shapes of foreign domination, dictation and intervention. We reject any attempt at political, economic and military pressure in international relations.

CASTRO SPEAKS ON NICARAGUA AT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

LD271758 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Holguin, (Cuba), July 27, TASS--A celebration meeting devoted to the national uprising day--the 26th anniversary of the heroic storm of the Moncada barracks--has been held here. A speech at the meeting was made by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Cuba.

Marking the 26th anniversary of the Moncada storm, Fidel Castro said, we wanted to speak about economic successes of Cuba, but when just 48 hours ago we learnt that present at the meeting together with us would be celebrated guerrilla commanders and leaders of the Nicaraguan people, it became clear that it is necessary to speak about Nicaragua at this meeting.

The Nicaraguan and Cuban revolutions are similar in many respects, Fidel Castro said. What we have in common is that we attained victory, arms in hand, the only way that helped us deliver ourselves from tyranny and imperialist rule.

It is exactly imperialism which has implanted in our hemisphere bloody repressive and fascist regimes and supports them. Such regimes were formed exactly as a result of the U. S. policy in the whole world but not only in Latin America. Just as it was in Nicaragua, Namibian refugee camps are now being bombarded by the racists of the Republic of South Africa. Rhodesian racists bomb refugee camps in Zambia. Israeli aviation continues bombing Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. Israeli bombs also dropped on the Nicaraguan land.

The criminal regime in Nicaragua was overthrown as a result of the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people and their vanguard--the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The struggle of the Nicaraguan people has given rise to a powerful international movement of solidarity, helped strengthen unity of the left forces in Latin America, in other words it promoted formation in Latin America of a broad democratic front which holds the positions of independent development and comes out against the policy of intervention.

The most vivid manifestation of these tendencies in the continent has been the latest meeting of foreign ministers of the countries, members of the organization of American states. For the first time representatives of Latin American countries openly refused to submit to the U. S. diktat. That took place at a time when the American administration was trying to push through the organization of American states a resolution of formation of the so-called "inter-American peace force" in order "to bring peace to Nicaragua". With the help of that trick the United States tried to prevent the patriots' victory, to steal victory from the insurgent people. But the U. S. imperialism suffered a major defeat at the organization of American states in its interventionist intentions. The overwhelming majority declared against intervention, upheld the principle of respect for the sacred right of peoples to self-determination.

We believe, Fidel Castro said, that the results of the meeting were a major success and victory of Latin American peoples.

We also hope that no new adventurist attempts will be made against Nicaragua on the part of imperialism to unleash intervention and to stimulate counter-revolutionary movement. Certainly, one cannot expect that reaction will leave alone the Nicaraguan revolution, but we are firmly confident that the Nicaraguan people shall win, no matter what means the reactionary gangs get.

CPSU, GOVERNMENT ISSUE RESOLUTION ON HIGHER EDUCATION

LD021715 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Unattributed report under rubric "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers": "On Further Developing Higher Education and Raising the Quality of Specialists' Training"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Further Developing Higher Education and Raising the Quality of Specialists' Training". In fulfilling the 25th party congress decisions, the resolution notes, higher education has achieved some successes in supplying the national economy with trained specialist cadres and is basically meeting the country's needs in terms of the scale of training.

Student training and specialist retraining in the latest trends in science and technology, and further training for VUZ lecturers and production personnel have been organized, which has helped to complete the formation of a system of permanent education in accordance with the demands of developed socialism. Higher education is exerting a constantly increasing influence on speeding up scientific and technical progress and insuring the further growth of the people's culture and socialist society's spiritual health.

The collectives of professors and lecturers in many educational establishments are providing training for students to high professional and ideological-theoretical standards, and are fruitfully combining the training of specialists with the elaboration of major scientific problems. Positive results have been achieved in improving the study of the social sciences. The introduction in all VUZes of consistent teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory throughout the entire period of study is contributing to more profound mastery of that theory and to the ideological and theoretical tempering of future specialists. Student youth's political and labor activeness has increased.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers drew attention to the fact that there are substantial shortcomings in higher education's activity.

The latest achievements of science, technology and culture and leading experience of organizing production and administration are not always reflected in the study process. Some VUZ graduates lack profound knowledge in the general scientific discipline and have only a poor vocational training. Due attention is not paid to organizing independent creative work by students and to molding in them the skills of sociopolitical and organizational activity.

The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education exercises an insufficient leadership of work on educational methods and fails to make full use of the potential of major [bazovyy] VUZes for elaborating ways of improving the activity of all higher education. Shortcomings continue to exist in the organization of VUZes' scientific activity. The measures to equip higher education with modern laboratory and scientific equipment are being implemented only slowly.

The VUZ administration organs, planning organs and sectorial ministries and departments, despite the steady growth of the number of specialists graduating, have failed to insure the full provision of cadres in all the necessary specialties for leading sectors of the national economy such as metallurgy, the mining and oil-extracting industries, construction, transportation and agriculture. Serious shortcomings also exist in the training of specialists with higher education for the regions of Siberia, the north, the Far East and the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have deemed it necessary to take measures aimed at further improving higher education's activity, enhancing its role in socioeconomic and scientific and technical progress and insuring the fuller provision of highly qualified cadres for the leading sectors of the country's national economy. The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR ministeries and departments which have VUZes, the union republic Communist Party central committees and councils of ministers, and the kraykoms, obkoms and gorkoms must eliminate the aforementioned shortcomings. They must insure a further improvement in VUZes' activity and enhance their role as centers of education, communist education and the development of science and culture.

Higher education's attention must be focused mainly on commprehensively improving the quality of specialists' vocational training and ideological and political education and strengthening links with production and with the practice of communist building. It is necessary to improve study plans and programs constantly on the basis of enhancing the significance of the fundamental sciences in the theoretical and vocational training of broad-spectrum specialists and of reflecting more fully the latest achievements of science and leading experience. It is necessary to intensify control of educational establishments' activity through state inspection and enhance exactingness toward rectorates regarding the quality of tuition.

Rectorates and party organizations have been set the task of focusing the efforts of VUZ professors and lecturers on improving teaching and education and scientific methodological work. They must insure a further rise in the standard of lectures and their importance in molding instudents' scientific thinking and a Marxist-Leninist world outlook. They must insure that lectures raise particular problems, reflect topical questions of theory and practice and the contemporary achievements of social and scientific and technical development and contribute to in-depth independent work. They must intensify seminar and laboratory studies whcih are efficient ways of consolidating knowledge and displaying students' creative abilities.

It is necessary, the resolution stresses, to intensify the role of the academic department as the main component of the VUZ which determines the content and unity of the study, scientific and educational process. Young lecturers must be comprehensively helped to master pedagogical skill. In the interests of enhancing the efficiency of the labor of professors and lecturers measures must be elaborated and implemented to improve the system of providing moral and material incentives for teaching work.

Taking into account the increasing demands made of the quality of specialists' training and the rational combination of their theoretical knowledge with the ability to resolve practical questions, it has been deemed necessary to further expand and strengthen VUZes' links with the corresponding sectors of the national economy. It is necessary to improve the planning of specialists' training and to allocate them to enterprises earlier--1-3 years before they graduate from the educational establishments--and subsequently to switch to elaborating 5-year allocation plans and to inform enterprises and VUZes of the plan indicators. On this basis it is necessary to intensify the joint activity of higher education and national economy sectors to improve the training, retraining and raising of the qualifications of cadres and to develop scientific research. It is necessary to resolve the questions of broader participation by sectorial ministeries and departments in strengthening VUZes' material base, of the use by educational establishments of the premises and equipment of the corresponding enterprises and organizations and the creation at the base of those enterprises, where necessary, of affiliates of students' principal departments. The organization of students' production practice and VUZ graduates' probationary period must be improved.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers noted that the specific participation by sectorial ministries and departments in developing higher education and strengthening educational establishments' material base must be regarded as an important factor in insuring the sector's scientific and technical and social progress.

The task has been set of improving the standard of training of future specialists in the spheres of the natural and technical sciences. With this in mind it is proposed that academicians, corresponding members [of academies of sciences] and other leading scientists be involved more extensively in science teaching activity in VUZes; that the systematic delivery of speeches to students and lecturer collectives by the leaders and leading specialists of enterprises and organizations, leading workers and production innovators be insured; that scientific and technical information and the propaganda of leading domestic and foreign production experience among students be substantially improved.

The resolution stresses the need to adopt effective measures to train specialists for Siberia, the north, the Far East and the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone in accordance with the demands of the intensive and comprehensive development of those regions. The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the RSFSR Council of Ministers, along with the ministries and departments concerned, are instructed to elaborate and submit to the USSR Council of Ministers proposals for providing cadres for all sectors of the national economy of those economic regions, and for assigning and making rational use of them. Where necessary the intake of students in the corresponding educational establishments must be increased by restructuring the admissions plan for the country as a whole.

It is planned to implement measures to reinforce with highly qualified science-teaching cadres the VUZes in Siberia, the north, the Far East and the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, to improve their material base, to construct student hostels and apartment blocks for professors and lecturers and to create the necessary conditions for lecturers. It is recommended that work to recruit young leading workers and pupils for VUZes in the aforementioned regions be intensified. As an exception, industrial, construction and transportation enterprises and sovkhozes and kolkhozes in those economic regions are granted the right to send to the VUZes as grant-aided students those students graduating from secondary general education schools and secondary specialized and vocational and technical educational establishments who have no work experience so that they can study specialities of which there is an acute shortage; this is to be done on the conditions envisaged by the USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 1099 dated 18 September 1959.

It is deemed necessary to insure an improvement in the size of educational establishments' intake for specialities in the metallurgical, mining, oil-extracting and gas industries, construction, transportation, agriculture and other highly important sectors of the country's national economy. It is necessary to draw up a list of specialties of which there is an acute shortage in these sectors and to elaborate and introduce in accordance with established procedure proposals regarding moral and material incentives and benefits for students studying those specialties. Persons who have graduated from secondary general education schools with gold medals or from secondary specialized and vocational and technical educational establishments with honors diplomas and also persons who have an average mark of no less than 4.5 [out of 5] in the results of two examinations in their main disciplines can be enrolled in VUZes without entrance examinations in order to study the aforementioned specialties in the given sectors.

The resolution envisages implementing measures to further develop the universities as higher education's leading centers for teaching methods and science. [paragraph continues]

Their material and technical base and science-teaching staff must be strengthened. A list of the specialities and intakes of university students must be defined with consideration for the training of cadres for the whole people's education system, science and culture, and industry and agriculture. Particular attention must be paid to improving the activity of newly established universities.

The task is set of improving the training, distribution and enhancement of the qualifications of social sciences lecturers in universities and the selection of young people to study the subjects of philosophy, political economy, scientific communism and the history of the CPSU. As a rule, persons who have experience of labor and life and who have demonstrated their positive worth in sociopolitical work should be trained as lecturer cadres in this field. The work of the institutes for raising the qualifications of university social science lecturers must be improved. These institutes' role in generalizing and disseminating the leading experience of VUZ social scientists must be strengthened.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology is recommended to provide for the priority development of full-time research studentships at universities and other higher education establishments.

The resolution points out the need to take measures to improve the organization of VUZes' research work in close connection with the tasks of raising the quality of specialists' training, to make more efficient use of VUZes' scientific potential in resolving the most important scientific and technical and socioeconomic problems and to accelerate the introduction into practice of the results obtained.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers instructed the USSR and union republic ministries of higher and secondary specialized education, rectorates and VUZ party organizations to raise the standard of the study by students of Marxist-Leninist theory, the CPSU's historical experience and the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and other party leaders. Taking a lead from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," it is necessary to intensify the responsibility of all academic departments for the world-outlook thrust of the study and education process.

It is necessary to insure the day-to-day briefing of students on questions of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and to insure that they have a correct understanding of the topical problems of social development. Leading workers and lecturers in party organs must be systematically enlisted to deliver lectures in VUZes, paying particular attention to the priority briefing of professors and lecturers.

It is necessary to instill in students the skill to prepare reports and public speeches independently and the ability to participate in creative debate and to mold the necessary qualities of a future educator and organizer and propagandist of communist ideas. Young people must be helped to master the methods of combating ideological opponents and exposing hostile imperialist propaganda, revisionism and opportunism of every stripe.

It is necessary to insure that students' education in the spirit of boundless devotion to the Communist Party and the socialist homeland, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism is further improved and that a sense of personal responsibility for the defense of socialism's great gains is instilled in them.

It is necessary to instill in students high political and moral standards and a principled attitude toward deviations from the norms of communist morality, manifestations of philistine consumerist sentiments and other survivals of the past which are encountered. More purposeful use must be made of the force of the collective's public opinion in this work.

The resolution puts forward the demand that the structure and quality of economic cadres' training be improved, that the link between students' study and training and the practice of improving planned management, modern production organization and all economic management machinery be resolutely strengthened and that the standard of theoretical training of students in economic institutes and faculties be raised.

Along with other VUZ management organs, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education is instructed to insure a considerable improvement in part-time cadre training. With this in mind more active use must be made of instruction methods which take fully into account the specific nature of evening and correspondence education and students' practical work. The role of all-union correspondence institites as scientific-method cadre-training centers in this system must be enhanced.

The USSR state Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, along with the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, is instructed to take measures to insure a fuller supply of high-quality textbooks and teaching aids for VUZ students.

VUZ management organz and the appropriate ministeries and departments are set the task of improving the organization of students' medical services and public catering, physical culture and health work, and mass cultural work.

The attention of the AUCCTU and the Central Committee of the trade union of education, higher education and scientific institution workers is drawn to the need to further enhance trade union organizations' role in improving training and education work and the forms and methods of socialist competition in VUZes and in developing creative collaboration with production enterprises and scientific and cultural institutions. It is recommended that additional measures be taken to improve the housing and living conditions of students, research students and lecturers. The network of general health institutions andhealth and sports institutions must be developed along with VUZes.

The resolution points out that the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol committees must direct the activity of VUZ Komsomol organs toward enhancing the responsibility of study group collectives and each student Komsomol member for profound and creative mastery of their chosen specialies. It is necessary to intensify Komsomol organizations' work for ideological and moral education and the inculcation in young people of high standards of behavior and a sense of implacability refarding violation of study discipline and the norms of socialist morality. More effective use must be made of student detachments in the labor, political and vocational education of future specialists.

The resolution instructs the union republics Communist Party central committees and kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to strengthen their leadership of VUZ party organizations. Party organizations must be given daily assistance in resolving VUZes' main task--raising the quality of tuition in every possible way, improving students' ideological and political education and improving work to select, place and train leading cadres for VUZes, faculties and departments. It is necessary to insure that each lecturer daily broadens his political and cultural horizons and sets an example of lofty communist moral fiber, a creative attitude toward work and moral purity and nobility. The participation by professors and lecturers in political education lecture work among the working people must be expanded. More active use must be made of records. advise in developing VUZes' links with production and scientific organizations. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution expresses the confidence that VUZ party organizations and collectives will devote all their efforts and knowledge to fulfilling the party's plans and will augment higher education's contribution to communist building.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET STANDING COMMISSIONS MEET IN MOSCOW

LD011934 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Today, on the eve of the opening of the 10th session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, Ninth Convocation, sessions were held in Moscow of the standing commissions of the republic's Supreme Soviet. A draft of a new law on the RSFSR Council of Ministers was considered at a session of the Commission on Legislative Proposals. The draft law, it was noted at the session, was drawn up in full accordance with the USSR Constitution, the RSFSR Constitution and with the law on the USSR Council of Ministers and covers the main questions concerning the republican government's working practice. The commission approved the draft law and recommended it for consideration by the ordinary session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. A number of commissions are focusing attention on questions connected with fulfilment of the 5-year plan tasks.

GAPUROV, KARRYYEV ADDRESS TURKMEN PARTY, ECONOMIC AKTIV

LD021639 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 19 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[TURKMENINFORM report: "Meeting of Turkmenistan Party and Economic Aktiv"]

[Text] A republic meeting of the party and economic aktiv of workers in industry, construction, transport, communications, trade and municipal and consumer services to the population was held in Ashkhabad 18 July.

The meeting participants elected, with great enthusiasm, an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A report "on progress in fulfilling the socialist pledges adopted by the republic's working people for 1979 and on further directions in the work of enterprise and organization collectives to bring unexploited reserves and potential into operation to insure the resolution of the tasks facing the Turkmen economy in the 4th year of the 10th 5-Year Plan" was delivered by Ch.S. Karryyeev, member of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers.

A speech was delivered at the party and economic aktiv meeting by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee.

An appropriate resolution was adopted on the question discussed.

Taking part in the work of the meeting were members of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Bureau B.F. Burashnikov, V.F. Zhulenev, N.V. Makarkin, M.M. Mollayeva, M.G. Shmidt, M.A. Charyyev and B. Yazkuliyev, candidate members of the Turkeminstan CP Central Committee Bureau A.A. Durdyyev and O.I. Ishaikuliyeva, and deputy chairmen of the Turkemn Council of Ministers V.Ye. Abramov, R.A. Bazarova and N.T. Suyupov.

ACADEMICIAN YEFIMOV REVIEWS PARTY RESOLUTION ON ECONOMY

LD021720 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 2, TASS--The decision of the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers on improving planning and economic management, published the other day, can be called with full justification a logical and remarkable stage in improving the economic mechanism and the system of planned economic management of the USSR, a TASS correspondent was told by the noted Soviet Economist Academician Anatoliy Yefimov. This document, the sources of which can be found in the decisions of the 25th congress, was drawn up with great care over a period of nearly three years by the efforts of party and planning organizations, ministries and departments, economic associations and research institutions.

It should be noted, first of all, Academician Yefimov underlined, that the decision reflects a rather broad spectrum of problems whose solution in a unified complex must lead to a considerable growth of efficiency of Soviet economy, to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the raising of labour productivity and improvement of quality of produce. This will be the foundation ensuring a rise of productive forces and the people's wellbeing.

Analysing the document in depth, one can single out its three main features, Academician Yefimov said. This, firstly, is improvement of planning work, which is aimed at enhancing the role of five-year plans as the main tool for the realisation of the Soviet economic policy. These plans will be ever more socially oriented, will facilitate still more the all-round intensification of the economy.

Secondly, the decision envisages important measures aimed at improving capital construction and imparting a more intensive and effective character to the capital investments policy, the scholar noted. The economic importance of these measures will be clearly seen if one takes into account that the scope of capital investments under the current five-year plan (1976-1980) is earmarked in excess of 620,000 million roubles.

Thirdly, the document contains a well thought-out program for firming-up cost accounting, boosting the role of economic levels and incentives to increase the output of socially useful produce.

"One can say without exaggerating, that the decision of the CPSE CC and the USSR Council of Ministers is of a strategic character in the formation of an improved system of planned economic management. The outlined changes in the managerial mechanism," Academician Yefimov says, "open up a broad field for strengthening the planning principles in national-economic development, while vigorously stimulating the initiative of collectives of enterprises and every worker.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON NEW NET PRODUCTION INDEX

LD022130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] We now continue to comment on the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the improvement of planning and intensifying the effects of the economic mechanism on raising production efficiency and quality of work. Mikhail Aleksandrovich Klimov, senior USSR Gosplan expert, is interviewed by our correspondent:
[Begin recording]

[Question] Mikhail Aleksandrovich, up to now the basic valuation index for enterprises has been gross production. Now, according to the desision, the results of work of industrial associations are to be evaluated by the index of net production. What is the difference?

[Answer] All these are topics for a separate and, at the same time, extensive and not easy discussion. Well, if one is to deal with it in the most general terms, then the essence of this difference rests in the following: When evaluating the activity of an enterprise (association), according to the previously used system of indices, an important factor for the work results of the enterprise was the cost of raw materials, materials and services received from outside, which according to the method used for defining the gross or marketable production is included in the index of a given enterprise. This, on the one hand, distorted a sufficiently reliable picture of the concrete contribution of an enterprise to fulfillment of one or another economic task. Such a method of calculation and evaluation of enterprise activity created interest in the achievement of greater quantitative results but by less of one's own efforts--it did not create any stimulus for the application of more efficient materials or raw materials. Well, this is understandable: The more expensive the raw materials and other materials received from outside, the greater the volume of gross and marketed production. It also follows that the volume and scale of funds for economic stimulation which are calculated in relation to the rate of growth of this index will be greater.

On the other hand, this index brought about a certain confusion with regard to elements counted repetitively in our statistical data and in calculations of this index for the national economy as a whole. Why has this happened? Here again, according to the method used for defining the index of gross production, marketed production, for example, of metal produced at a metallurgical enterprise is included in the cost of gross production of the enterprise of this combine. Then this metal goes to a machine-building plant and a specific product is made from it; and the new product, as a component part of the original product, is included in the index of gross production of this machine-building enterprise. Thus, we can see that the same production has been calculated twice in the national economy.

The further stage can arise when this machine tool, say, goes to another enterprise and becomes a part of some kind of technological line, and for the third time, the same metal will find itself in the calculation of this index of the national economy as a whole. Without giving further details, I would like to say that we have ways and methods which to some extent clarify this secondary or tertiary calculation. However, it is not possible to do this fully by existing methods. The index of net production will enable more correct valuation of activities of an enterprise in fulfilling one or another economic task.

The introduction of this index, the index of net production, takes away the interest of industrial associations (enterprises) in the use of more expensive raw materials and materials, heavier machine tools, machines and equipment which previously increased the cost of gross production of an enterprise. It follows that a scope is opened up for initiative by managers for applying more efficient technical, constructive decisions for the application of, let us say, lighter metal constructions for replacing more expensive materials by others less expensive but more effective. Therefore, applying the index of net production together with other indices, and as you pointed out--the decision outlines a whole system of indices for the confirmation of annual and 5-year plans--all these indices as a whole will enable our economy to deal more successfully with both tasks connected with the growth of efficiency and tasks in the sphere of speeding up scientific-technological progress and of course the tasks connected with the further growth of the living standards of Soviet people. [end recording]

PRAVDA EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF LABOR DISCIPLINE

LD021103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Answerable for Labor Discipline"]

[Excerpts] In defining the course of raising production efficiency, the CPSU Central Committee set the task of resolutely strengthening labor discipline. This is one of the biggest reserves for increasing social wealth. And it is a reserve which requires no additional expenditure or capital investments.

In his speech at the 16th USSR Trade Union Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev cited specific figures giving a graphic idea of how much is produced in just 1 minute of working time today. On a countrywide scale over 2 million kilowatt-hours of electricity are generated, almost 300 tons of steel are smelted and over 1,000 tons of oil, almost 1,500 tons of coal and 650,000 cubic meters of gas are extracted in this seemingly quite short time. The loss of a minute is equivalent to losing the results of the daily work of 200,000-workers.

The communists are called on to set an example of a model, responsible attitude toward their official duty. But being conscientious is not enough in itself. To press people to work better, to lead them and to struggle more actively against indiscipline, irresponsibility and slackness are a very important party duty. But this is not fulfilled properly everywhere. A Belorussian party aktiv meeting cited the following figures: In the republic's industry, losses of working time last year amounted to 987,600 man-days. Because of absenteeism and authorized absence from shifts enterprises are responsible for an output shortfall of millions of rubles every year. The reasons for poor labor disciple are varied. They include "blemishes" in educational work and the lack of strict demands on negligent workers. Disorders in management, planning and supplies have an effect. So-called authorized absence causes serious losses. Some medical institutions, trade and consumer service enterprises, notary's offices, savings banks and other institutions are open only while people are at work. Various conferences, sessions and other social measures held during working hours take up a lot of time. It is incumbent above all on the party organizations to define specific measures which will help end such cases.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" set the task of striving to insure that an honest, conscientious attitude toward labor becomes the norm for everyone's behavior. One way to achieve this is to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward idlers, absentees, drunkards and all who disregard the interests of work. Misdemeanors of this sort must encourter universal moral condemnation. The role of the labor collective, worker, trade union and Komsomol meetings and comrades' courts is particularly great here. Oral propaganda, visual agitation and the press must show more convincingly the cost of absenteeism, carelessness and negligence. In struggling for exemplary order in production it is necessary to combine skillfully educational and administrative measures and moral and material incentives. Displaying party-minded concern for discipline means insuring the conditions for precise and highly productive work in every sector. It is important to intensify economic leaders' responsibility for labor organization and to eliminate any sort of lack of coordination leading now to "shilly-shallying" ["raskachka"] now to crash work. Ministry and department communists are called on to make their contribution to the consolidation of labor discipline. The insuring of harmonious, efficient work in sectors depends largely on them. For instance, we cannot tolerate the unjustified amendment of plans which discourages people and leads to disorganization in production. But last year the labor productivity growth targets were changed for a number of enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the Ministry of Timber and Woodworking Industry, the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Pulp and Paper Industry and other sectors.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA NOTES PROGRESS, SHORTCOMINGS IN HARVEST

LD021850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today published figures on the progress of fodder procurement for livestock breeding at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Correspondent (Aleksandr Nirinskiy) reports:

Overall, haycutting in the country has been completed on over 54 million hectares. Farms are waging a very important campaign to prepare for winter and the harvest. This work is proceeding successfully in many republics including Uzbekistan, the Ukraine, Belorussia and most of the farms in the Baltic republics. The plan for the laying in of haylage has been completed in Uzbekistan by 133 percent. In Belorussia, aggregates for vitamin meal procurement are working efficiently. Haycutting is nearing completion in Moldavia.

However, as the figures in the report show, ther are still many unused reserves at farms in the RSFSR and Kazakhstan. Fodder procurement is progressing at a high rate in farms of Leningradskaya, Moskovskaya and Pskovskaya oblasts while many neighboring farms, which are working under the same conditions, are noticeably lagging in the cutting and laying of fodder. In Orlovskaya Oblast the plan for haycutting has been fulfilled by only 20 percent. The situation in Yaroslavskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts is virtually the same. Severo-Osetinskaya and Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR's are lagging behind in the procurement of grasses. Leading farms are now adopting all possible measures to increase the reserves of fodder. Secondary sowing is being expanded, the procurement of rameous fodder [vetochnyy kerm] is actively underway, grasses are being cut in woods, moorland and roadsides and the remains from crop growing are being gathered. At the same time, there are still many farms that have uncut ripe grass growing in their meadows. One of the main tasks now facing kolkhozes and sovkhozes is to increase the rate of quality of fodder procurement.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 2050 GMT on 2 Aug 79 LD adds that:

[On the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and the interfarm enterprises the laying-in of fodder for livestock is continuing. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by 30 July grasses had been cut on an area in excess of 54 million hectares. More than 32 million tons of hay, almost 38 million tons of haylage and more than 23 million tons of silage have been procured.]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 1-2 AUGUST

LD030710 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports of agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 1 and 2 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

1 August

Harvesting is now proceding in 40 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics of the RSFSR. It has recently moved further east, and has started in Udmurtskaya ASSR, Kemerovskaya and Novisibirskaya oblasts. Grain from Orenburgskaya Oblast is arriving at the elevators. Harvesting and thresing is underway in the Far East. In the Urals and Siberia over 1 million hectares have already been prepared for winter crop sowing. This work has also started in the Far East. The pace of fodder procurement in Ust-Ordynskiy, Buryatskiy is 3.5 times higher than last year. To date, above 20,000 tons of hay have been collected. (0000 GMT)

In Orlovskaya Oblast, more than 500 harvest-transport complexes working according to the Ipatovskiy method are to bring in grain crops from an area in excess of 1 million hectares. The rate of fodder procurement in the Ukraine is keeping up with grain harvesting. The first cut of natural and sown grasses has been made on almost 6 million hectares, and 2 million tons of hay. Thus, 500,000 tons more than a year ago have been stacked. A second crop of fodder plants is being taken in on a number of southern farms from irrigated plots. Secondary sowings are continuing, and more than 1 million hectares have already been planted with corn, sunflower, oats and rye. (0530 GMT)

The front of harvesting work in the RSFSR has reached the upper Volga. Farmers in Yaroslavskaya and Ivanovskaya oblasts have begun selective reaping of winter crops. In Saratovskaya Oblast grain crops have been reaped on 900,000 hectares, and most of them have been threshed. For next year's harvest 700,000 hectares of arable land have been prepared. (0900 GMT)

Grain harvesting is nearing an end in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast. A few days ago, rains finally started in Stavropolskiy Kray, creating favorable conditions for obtaining a second harvest. And where there was wheat only yesterday, soil tilling and sowing teams started work today. Agricultural workers are distributing on these fields not only fodder crops, but also buckwheat. To date, 5 million tons of succulent fodder have been procured in Uzbekistan. Work is proceeding at fast rates in Surkhandarinskaya, Kashkadaryinskaya and Samarkandskaya oblasts. Many farms in this area have decided to secure 2-years' supply of fodder. Fodder supplies in Zhitomirskaya Oblast will increase by 20,000 tons this year, due to procurement of cuttings for feed. (1100 GMT)

2 August

Early grain crops have been laid in swathes on an area of 150,000 hectares in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. There are frequent rains hampering work in the Volga area. The barley yield in Latvia on average is over 24 quintals per hectare. Grain crops are to be harvested from over 800,000 hectares in the republic. (0200 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray mass harvest of winter crops and early cereals has begun. Rye, barley, oats and peas are being gathered. The first tons of grain have arrived at the elevators. Grains are to be harvested from almost 5 million hectares. (0800 GMT)

Early grain crops have been gathered on 10 million hectares. In the Ukraine, which is two-thirds of the area sown, concentrated work is in progress in the Cherkasskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Khmelnitskaya, Poltavskaya and Lvovskaya oblasts where, in conditions of drought, many farms have managed to grow a good harvest. Today farmers of the Merkenskiy Rayon of Dzhambulskaya Oblast fulfilled obligations in sale of grain to the state ahead of schedule over 60,000 tons of grain were dispatched to procurement centers. A total of 12 farms in the oblast are already selling grain to the state in excess of the plan. Machine operators of southern and central rayons of Udmurtskaya ASSR have begun reaping winter rye. Gathering of early potatoes started on farms in Sakhalinskaya Oblast. (1200 GMT)

A total of 10,000 tons of grain has gone to the stores in Saratovskaya Oblast over the past 24 hours; it includes mainly winter rye and wheat. Barley has begun to come in. An overall quantity of over 50,000 tons of grain of the new harvest has been procured. (1330 GMT)

In Bryanskaya Oblast farms are completing the reaping of winter grain crops. The cutting of spring crops is now underway, and the first thousands of tons of grain of the new harvest have already been delivered. (1445 GMT)

MEETING DISCUSSES DELAYS IN HARVEST MACHINERY DELIVERIES

LD030856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In Moscow today there was a regular session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supplies to Agriculture. It discussed urgent issues connected with the implementation of the whole range of fieldwork in August.

All union republics are now engaged in harvesting and procuring grain. Orenburgskaya Oblast, a big grain supplier, has begun harvesting. A good harvest is ripening in other regions of the Urals zone, in Western Siberia and in the north of Kazakhstan. Vezhevskiy, chairman of the State Committee on Production and Technical Services for Agriculture, gave a detailed report on measures for timely gathering of the whole crop. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are receiving much new harvesting machinery. Repairs to combine harvesters are being carried out and motor transport, railways and grain reception points are being prepared successfully.

The staff devoted serious attention to impermissible delays in delivery of harvesters for new grain combines which have already arrived on the farms. Recently, the collective of the Tula plant has cut this delay sharply, but hundreds of new combines are not yet ready for work in Omskaya Oblast, in the Altay and Bashkiria and in certain other regions of the RSFSR and Kazakhstan because of missing units [nekomplektnost].

Grigoryev, deputy minister of tractor and agricultural machine-building, told the staff that the delays would be overcome in the next few days.

The staff also examined other urgent issues connected with harvesting, in particular of fodder for livestock. The All-Union Operational Staff devoted special attention to preparations for sowing winter crops. The fact is that this year very favorable conditions for sowing wheat, rye and other winter crops are materializing. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes aim to plant them on 6.5 million hectares more than last year. However, Comrade Yezhevskiy stressed in his report, in order to get a good harvest, the sowing must be carried out at a high agro-technical level, with good quality seed, well fertilized soil and at the best time. The All-Union Operational Staff set out specific measures for insuring success in the winter-crop sowing. The staff called upon collectives of industrial enterprises to give all-round help to agricultural workers in carrying out this most important agricultural campaign.

EDITORIAL VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR FALL SOWING CAMPAIGN

LD021550 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Winter Field Needs Care and Attention"]

[Excerpt] Favorable conditions exist for fall sowing in most areas of the country. The harvest began earlier than usual and the July rains have watered the soil well. Machine operators in the Ukraine and North Caucasus have switched from combines to tractors with plows and other implements. The soil has been treated with organic and mineral fertilizers and cleared of weeds to insure rapid and even germination. Concerned with increasing gross harvests, leaders and specialists of many farms are seeking to increase the contingency field area [razmery strakhovogo polya]. For example, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belgorodskaya Oblast are expanding the winter area to 600,000 hectares--a 25-percent increase over last year.

The experience of leading collectives is a good example for all. It is necessary to accelerate soil preparation and seek out reserves for increasing the area sown with valuable cereals. This is especially important in view of the fact tnat some areas are slow to harvest predecessor crops, clear the fields and plow them, they are not allocating the best land to winter crops and are applying only a miserly dose of fertilizers. Instances of this kind were encountered last fall in Novgorodskaya, Ivanovskaya and Tulskaya oblasts and even now these oblasts are not paying proper attention to preparing the winter fields. The role of clean fallow in increasing winter grain production has been minimized. Local party and soviet organs must demand that farm leaders accurately observe crop rotation and agrotechnical rules.

A great deal of work has to be carried out in the winter fields which will total over 40 million hectares. The main thing is not to delay plowing and to sow at the right time. Success will depend on the distribution of forces and the use of technical facilities. While increasing the pace of harvest and fodder procurement, it is necessary to insure in good time that plowing detachments and sowing complexes are up to strength and that they have all they need. Ipatovskiy-style progressive labor organization has proved an asset in fall sowing. If it is used everywhere and the units operate round the clock, work will be significantly accelerated and efficiency and quality will be improved.

What does the grain grower have in his seed drill? This is by no means an idle question: the winter crop yield depends directly on seed quality. If seeds are of high quality then you can obtain more than one extra quintal per hectare. This is why it is necessary to check the availability and quality of seeds over and over again. Nevertheless, this is sometimes forgotten. Farmers in Kurskaya and Lipetskaya oblasts are slow to lay in and prepare seed material. Some areas are having difficulties with grain for sowing. In areas where a good harvest of winter crops is ripening it is important to gather it in more quickly, bring the seeds up to a high standard and arrange the exchange of seeds. The efficient shipment of seed grain and delivery of it to its destination is a matter of honor for procurement and transport workers.

Rye, a very valuable foodstuff, has a prominent place in the winter field structure. However, in recent years there has been a trend toward reducing sowings of this crop which has had an adverse effect on procurements. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Tatarskaya and Chuvashskaya ASSR's and Zhitomirskaya oblast have cut rye deliveries. It is the duty of party organs to strictly monitor the observance of plan and state discipline. The country needs the right range and quality of grain as well as large quantities of it.

Rural party organizations are focusing attention on insuring quick and efficient sowing work. When explaining to grain growers the significance of the forthcoming campaign it is important to help farm leaders to deploy people and equipment correctly and to insure that all teams and links are ready to sow and to organize their work skillfully. Using people's control posts and groups and the local press, radio and television, communists are organizing socialist competition among plowmen and repair workers and among those who sort the seeds. It is necessary also to create good working and living conditions for machine operators.

The forthcoming fall sowing is an important stage in the struggle for the harvest in the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. May the sowing work be carried out in an organized manner, at the right time and with the utmost competence.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

GRISHANOV SCORES SOVIET THREAT MYTH, NOTES STRONGER NAVY

LD030817 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Article by Adm V. Grishanov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Navy Political Directorate, under rubric "29 July Is USSR Navy Day": "Motherland's Proud Pennants"]

[Excerpts] Our military fleet was created to guard Great October's gains and socialism's achievements and to defend the cause of peace throughout the world. This character of the USSR's Soviet Armed Forces stems from the very essence of the socialist system, from its peace-loving foreign policy. Our fleet threatens no one, but it is always ready to defend reliably the maritime borders of the land of the Soviets and our motherland's state interests.

This is why Soviet naval personnel, along with the entire Soviet people, warmly approve the activities of the Soviet delegation headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the Soviet-American summit meeting. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's talks with U.S. President J. Carter in Vienna have given a new boost to the relaxation of international tension. They signed the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms--SALT II--which is designed to help uphold man's most sacred right--the right to life.

However, the SALT II treaty has many opponents. They have now mounted a new anti-Soviet slander campaign, rehashing in various ways the old fable about the "Soviet military threat" and ascribing to our armed forces, the Soviet Navy and our country intentions alien to them.

"Opponents of mutual understanding between the USSR and the United States are making active use of the legend of the so-called 'Soviet military threat,'" Comrade L. I. Brezhnev points out. "It is a strange thing: the greater the contribution the Soviet Union makes to developing peaceful relations among states and the more insistently it makes specific proposals to limit arms and to lessen the threat of a new war, the more zealously cock-and-bull stories about our policies are circulated."

This myth is not simply the idle invention of irresponsible people. The "Soviet threat" is mentioned perfectly seriously in decisions of NATO sessions, in resolutions of bourgeois parliaments, in government decisions and in speeches by ministers, generals and admirals.

The forces of militarism and reaction are building up the arms race. Criminal plans to unleash a new war against our country are being nurtured to this day. They are being improved and made more precise in connection with the emergence of new models of weapons in the general staffs of the imperialist states' armies and are reflected in the program of the military-industrial complex. The process of material preparation for war is also being intensified, military budgets are growing and the chief aggressive bloc--NATO--is being strengthened.

All this obliges our country to maintain its defense at the necessary level and to show indefatigable concern for strengthening the armed forces' combat might.

The personnel of our country's navy have responsible tasks. Loyal sons of the fatherland, naval servicemen have inherited and are sacredly augmenting our people's glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions.

In recent years the Soviet Navy has become an ocean-going and missile-carrying navy.

Nuclear-powered submarines armed with ballistic missiles are now its chief strike force. Nuclear power plants have given submarines a practically unlimited range and autonomous sailing capability at high cruising speeds. Missile-carrying and antisubmarine naval aircraft possess great potential. Our surface ships, onshore missile and artillery units and marines are up to the level of modern requirements.

The sociopolitical and economic transformations that have occurred in our country and scientific and technical progress have also affected naval recruitment. Educated yound people of a high technical and general cultural standard are now joining the navy. Many draftees have been trained in DOSAAF organizations. One of the navy's characteristic features today is the young age of political officer and engineer-technician cadres.

The party's Central Committee, the Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally devote great attention to the development of our fleet. Leonid Ilich is linked with sailors by the war years and his participation in the battles for Kerch and Novorossiysk. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recently visited Sevastopol where he met with representatives of the party aktiv and command of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet. During the conversation he evaluated highly the activities of commanders, political organs, staffs and party and Komsomol organizations and exxpressed gratitude to the fleet's personnel, who are reliably insuring the security of the socialist homeland's boarders. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized that sailors must maintain constant high vigilance and combat readiness and have excellent mastery of equipment and weapons. He advised commanders and political workers to devote more attention to the servicemen's ideological education and to propaganda of the splendid traditions of the party, the people and the Soviet Armed Forces.

The instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, inspire Soviet sailors to new successes in combat and political training.

ARMY GENERAL MAYOROV VIEWS PROBLEMS IN TRAINING COMMANDERS

LD251309 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Correspondents V. Filatov and B. Karpov interview with Army Gen A. Mayorov, commander of the Red Banner Baltic Military District: "The Making of a Commander": First two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Summer combat training is in full swing. At training centers and on firing ranges, at airfields and at their positions the personnel of units and subunits, under conditions approximating as closely as possible those of real battle, are perfecting their military skill. Combat training and socialist competition is also at a high pitch in the units of the Red Banner Baltic Military District. As has already been reported, exercises of the district's troops will be held 23-27 July under the codename Neman. The Baltic servicemen are fully determined to do everything to pass the crucial examination of their maturity with honors.

Today we publish an interview conducted by our correspondents Lt Col V. Filatov and Maj B. Karpov with Army Gen A. Mayorov, commander of the Red Banner Baltic Military District. Problems of the shaping of commanders and ways of accelerating this process were under discussion.

[Question] Practice shows convicingly that the time taken to turn young officers into commanders is frequently affected by miscalculations in educational work with them and by the inability to instill in them the genuine qualities of a commander.

[Answer] That is indeed so. We recently analyzed in detail the work with young officers in one of the units. Many different collective measures of an educational nature are pursued here. But far from all of them were carefully prepared. Therefore their influence upon the awareness and consciousness of the men was weak. In its resolution "on the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational work" the Party Central Committee demands that we resolutely combat formalism, empty rhetoric and inertia in education.

When a measure is comprehensively prepared and when it is summoned into being by the actual course of life through vital necessity, it leaves a deep mark on a person's consciousness and in his heart. One such measure was, for instance, the scientific-pratical conference on Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's book "Malaya Zemlya" which the district's political directorate held jointly with the Riga Party Gorkom and the Latvian writers union. Each officer who participated in the conference enriched himself with a new and more profound insight into the problems with which life confronts us and assessed more strictly and in a more principled fashion the results of his activity and perceived prospects more clearly.

[Question] Commanders are encountered who, allegedly for the purpose of accelerating the training of personnel,commit certain errors.

[Answer] And what is characteristic is that people are not always aware that this is something harmful. For instance, in some places we observe the desire to embark as quickly as possible, by passing the necessary amount of drill, on practising fire tasks using live rounds and shells. Naturally, ammunition is thus expended irrationally and it takes just as long to acquire the necessary skills. On the other hand,there is ample evidence of losses of both a material and a moral nature. What form do the moral losses takes the men fail to learn thriftiness while the desire to perfect the training process, and to take lengthy pains, I would say, over military labor--which insures the durability of knowledge and skills--dies away.

In the units of our district, for example, training equipment and stores have been created which make it possible to structure training sessions properly and to impart to them a combat-style momentum. More than 75 percent of our training sessions are in the field. We seek to take the subunits out to the training centers and firing ranges for a prolonged period so that they can perfect through practice a whole complex of tasks. This also has a favorable effect on the professional shaping of the officers, equips them with the skills of organizing the daily round of their subordinates under field condition and promotes their physical and psychological tempering

NAVY DAY CEREMONY TAKES PLACE IN MOSCOW

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["Our Correspondent" report: "Ceremony in Moscow]

[Text[A ceremony devoted to USSR Navy Day took place in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army 27 July. Working people of Moscow, servicemen of the capital's garrison and navy veterans assembled in the Red Banner Hall.

The meeting Presidium comprised N.I. Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; USSR ministers M.V. Yegorov and V.M. Kamentsev; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR deputy defense ministers; Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union.S.G. Gorshkov, Army Gen A.T. Altunin, Col Gen Eng N.F. Shestopalov; Army Gen I.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry's Main Cadres Directorate; Col Gen.G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Adm V.M. Grishanov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Navy Political Directorate; Flt Adm N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the navy; generals, admirals, officers, navy veterans, defense industry workers, designers and representatives of Moscow's party, soviet and public organizations.

The ceremony was opened by V. N. Makeyev, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. An honorary Presidium for the meeting consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was elected with ardent enthusiasm.

Words of greeting to the seamen were delivered by A. Ye. Rumyantsev, electric locomotive driver at the Ilich locomotive depot and Great Patriotic War veteran; M.V. Yegorov, minister of shipbuilding industry, and D.A. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister, addressed the meeting. Soviet sailors, like all the personnel of the USSR Armed Forces, he stressed, wholly and completely approve the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet Government, and devote all their strength to the fulfillment of their sacred duty--reliably defending the USSR's sea borders and being in a state of constant combat readiness guaranteeing the immediate rebuff of any aggressor.

The meeting participants adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After the meeting a concert was given by the song and dance ensemble of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet.